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RENT INCREASES IN AMERICA LAID TO SPECULATION

Mr. Hartman Says Zoning Has Shown Better Record Than Housing Laws

SOCIAL WORKERS ASK AID OF CIVIC GROUPS

Cleveland Sessions Emphasize Need of Strong Organization for Effective Work

CLEVELAND, O., May 27 (Special).—Diminishing size and increased rentals of American apartments are due to "turning over to private speculation the only commodity without which we cannot live."

This declaration was made to the National Conference on Social Work here by Edward T. Hartman, state consultant on housing and planning, Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare. His topic was, "What Zoning Is Doing to Improve Housing Conditions."

Zoning Paves New Way

Mr. Hartman said in part: "Zoning is doing more to lay a foundation for improved housing conditions than anything we have developed. Housing laws aimed at improving tenement living and failed, and they considered almost not at all the homes of the people, as distinguished from tenements."

"Zoning laws have a new accomplishment to their credit. They recognize the existence of the one and two-family house. They provide for a coverage of the lot of often 25 per cent for a one-family house, 30 per cent for a two-family house, and provide from yards, often of 25 feet in depth; side yards of 7 1/2 to 10 feet or more, and generous rear yards."

"That this movement is spreading may be evidenced from Massachusetts, where there are 91 planning boards and where 61.7-10 per cent of the people live under zoning."

"Zoning, thus, has established standards that mean something. When all zoning laws embody these standards we will have made some general progress, just as we are now making it in a few places."

"Zoning laws are pointing us ahead in other respects. They are a part of city planning and they are emphasizing the importance of the plan. We plan in some way every little element of the community, the house, the store, the factory, but we have no planned communities. We are just beginning to plan them."

"Our planning and zoning movements are promising to get us somewhere along the line of human progress. Their ultimate fruition will depend upon all of us. If we make more work on constructive housing planning and zoning and many other useful things may be brought to fruition, with benefit to humanity."

Need of Strong Nucleus

Need for a strong nucleus of organizations for social work and a more diffused leadership in the smaller groups, was emphasized by Miss Gertrude Valle, president of the conference. Following the opening session, the 3000 delegates divided into 12 sections to hear lectures and receive reports relating to their respective activities.

Miss Valle sketched the progress of organized social work within the past years. The time has been marked, she said, by a clarifying and widening of the organization's ideal of positive good as the goal; gathering toward that goal a greater and far-reaching organization; and new problems brought on by large scale organization.

It was to the latter that the president devoted the major part of her talk, and in this she stressed the

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Surrenders After Stubborn Resistance



ABD-EL-KRIM
Rifian Leader, Who, No Longer Able to Withstand the Operations of the French and Spanish Allies, Has Given Himself Up to His Opponents.

Boys' Clubs Employ 'Gang' Idea in Guiding Useful Activities

Youths Are Turned to Constructive Work by Directing and Encouraging Their Active Interests—Average Boy's 3560 Spare Hours Utilized

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 27 (Special).—How does the average American boy spend his time? This question was definitely answered last night at the annual convention here of the Boys' Club Federation by William E. Hall of New York City, president of the federation.

"The average American boy sleeps 3565 hours each year, attends school 1000 hours, eats 550 hours and has 3560 spare and leisure hours," said Mr. Hall. "The Boys' Clubs of the Federation, with an enrollment of over 208,000, provide for these 3560 leisure hours with indoor and outdoor games, reading, craft work, citizenship training, camping, woodcraft, gardening, thrift jobs and business training, and all this at an average cost of \$9.75 a year for each boy."

ROYAL SWEDISH COUPLE ARRIVE

Crown Prince Gustaf and Princess Louise Eager to See America

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP).—Looking forward to "an awfully good time" during their three months visit to America, the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden landed at the Battery amid a welcoming din of whistles from harbor craft and cheers from crowds ashore.

Transferred from the motor liner Gripsholm on the city tug Macom and escorted by an official greeting party, Prince Gustaf Adolphus and Princess Louise stepped ashore with eager anticipation of their journey through this country, which they have never visited.

Coming up the harbor, the Prince gave what he declared was his first interview to newspaper men, and expressed his views on many subjects. Both he and the Princess speak English fluently.

The Prince expressed an ambition to see "Babe" Ruth, remarked that he was a total abstainer, "partly from principle and partly because I have no desire to drink," and said that he preferred to be classed neither as an athlete nor a scholar.

The Princess did not join in the interview, except to stand beside her husband as he talked, and smile in friendly fashion at the crowds surrounding them.

The Prince declined to talk on political matters. He remarked that his thoughts were naturally at this time especially with the citizens of this country who were of Swedish birth who were playing such an important part in cementing the friendly feeling between the two countries. He said he hoped to meet as many of these citizens as possible during his stay.

As soon as the royal couple landed they were caught up in the whirl of the official reception planned for them and the elaborate program planned to take every minute of their time until their departure for Washington.

In a prepared statement given to newspaper men at Quarantine, the Prince said that his present visit was not only to take part in the unveiling of the John Ericsson Memorial, but to study many phases of life in this country.

He especially mentioned his interest in industry, the educational system means of communication and museums.

"Even Sweden has contributed to the enrichment of your public and private galleries," he said. "I will tell you a public secret. We are not always very keen contributors. But after all, the realm of art is an international one."

FRANCE JOYFUL AT SURRENDER OF ABD-EL-KRIM

Regarded as Happiest Event Since 1918 Armistice—Riff Leader's Future

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 27.—The happiest event since the 1918 armistice is how the dramatic surrender of Abd-el-Krim is described in France. Unquestionably the cessation of the Rif war which may now be expected means the disappearance of one of the darkest clouds which has hung above France. Since the latest correspondence between Abd-el-Krim and Jules Steeg, the French President, has not been disclosed, it is suggested in some quarters that in reality it contained the intimation that Abd-el-Krim was ready to abandon the struggle in order to save the country from a long and merciless guerrilla warfare.

Under French Protection

Whether M. Steeg's reply was encouraging is not revealed, and indeed such comment as is made in critical newspapers such as *Humanité* is largely speculative. The supreme fact is that Abd-el-Krim has placed himself, his family and property unconditionally under the protection of France, and was conducted with due honors to Taza and afterward will proceed to Fez. At the same time he will be held under French and Spanish prisoners.

It is announced that whatever be the faults of Abd-el-Krim, he can count on French generosity. The tradition of behaving chivalrously toward a fallen enemy will be observed. He will probably be exiled from Muslim territory and given a pension. His capitulation follows years of rebellion, and it would appear that the Rifian chief missed a great opportunity at Oudjda where he could have obtained far better terms than are now likely to be accorded him.

Deserted by Tribes

The tribes which had fought with him, had relied upon his promises of a victorious peace, and being disappointed, deserted him. Certainly the fight might have been continued in the mountains, but French preparations were powerful, and Abd-el-Krim, his dream of becoming recognized as Sultan of Rif shattered, decided that the best course was to surrender.

It would be too much to say that the difficulties are ended. On the other hand, the diplomatic complications may arise. Rif territory is in the Spanish zone, though the Spanish were never able effectively to conquer it. Will France expect compensation, or will France renounce it? Any such questions proposed would bring England and Italy into the diplomatic scene. Already British hints of the necessity of a new Moroccan conference are heard.

Riff Chief Arrives

FEZ, French Morocco, May 27 (AP).—Abd-el-Krim, the surrendered Rifian chief, arrived at 5:15 o'clock this morning at Fez, Morocco, north of Targuist, where he was presented, with his suite, to the commanding general of the Moroccan division. Later he was conducted to Bou Red, taking the military road toward Taza, where he is expected to arrive tomorrow.

News of Abd-el-Krim's surrender will be announced to the tribes still holding the field by pamphlets dropped from airplanes in the course of the day.

WATCHING ULTIMATE UNIT COST CALLED INDUSTRY'S BASIC NEED

Wills H. Booth Tells Credit Men It Constitutes America's Outstanding Contribution to World Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 27.—The realization that the item to be watched in the manufacture of goods is not the height of the wage paid to labor, but the ultimate unit cost of the product, was declared by Wills H. Booth, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and formerly president of the International Chamber of Commerce, in a speech before the national convention of the Credit Men's Association at the Hotel Commodore, to be the outstanding contribution of the United States to world industry.

It was a policy, he said, that when put into operation in other industrial countries would greatly increase their prosperity and thus in turn improve America's own well-being.

The conception, he said, made the question of whether wages were high or low one of secondary consideration in industry and turned the eyes of the manufacturer instead to improving all his methods.

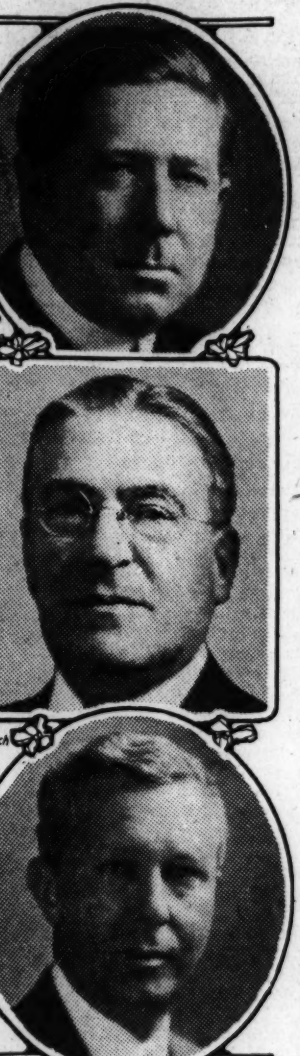
High Wage, Better Work

By considering the cost of output of the articles as it finally went to market, he continued, proper emphasis was laid on all the factors that entered into it, so often it would prove to be wise to pay higher wages to get competent work in all branches.

He had discussed this idea, he said, with Sir Josiah Stamp, British economist and president of one of the largest British railways, who informed him that he would try to spread it in Great Britain, believing that it offered the solution for 50 per cent of her industrial problems.

Stressing the dependence of the United States on every other country

Talk on Trade



Top: W. W. Lufkin, Collector of the Port of Boston, Who Discussed Customs Before the New England Foreign Trade Conference Today; Center: A. C. Ratschky, President of the United States Trust Company, and Member of the General Committee of the Conference; Bottom: Walter S. Bucklin, President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, and Member of the Conference Committee.

SPECIFIC PLANS TO PUSH EXPORT TRADE TAKEN UP

New England Executives in Group Conferences on Ways and Means

Leading shipping and industrial executives from all parts of New England, in conferences at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today for the second day of the New England Foreign Trade Convention, considered specific plans for the concerted stimulation of world trade.

"Carefully devised, far-sighted export programs on the part of American merchants and manufacturers, consistently and persistently supported by the highest executives of the companies involved, and, above all, by a readiness to learn, which has, of course, long been one of the outstanding virtues of American business, seem to provide the basic solution to problems and obstacles to our foreign trade."

Thus spoke Dr. Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at the only general session of the day, following the luncheon on the subject, "What Are the Obstacles to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Jones Easily Beats Harris in British Golf Tourney

United States Champion Defeats Defender at Muirfield by 8 and 6

THURSDAY'S IMPORTANT MATCHES

Morning Matches

R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, defeated J. Birmie Jr., Inverness, 7 and 6.

Lieut.-Commander T. McMaisters, Great Britain, defeated Charles Brower, Princeton, 2 up.

H. D. Gillies, Great Britain, defeated J. B. Beck, London, 1 up.

Watts Gunn, Atlanta, defeated G. Seymour Noon, 5 and 3.

Robert Harris, Great Britain, defeated R. Segar Pugh, Great Britain, 4 and 3.

The Hon. Michael Scott defeated Andre Vagliano, France, 5 and 4.

Jess W. Sweetser, New York, defeated J. D. McCormack, Ireland, 4 and 3.

O. C. Bristowe, defeated Jesse P. Gullford, Boston, 2 up.

Afternoon Matches

R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, defeated Robert Harris, England, 8 and 6.

W. G. Brownlow, Great Britain, defeated Watts Gunn, Atlanta, 3 and 2.

W. A. Murray, Great Britain, defeated Lieut.-Commander T. McMaisters, Great Britain, 3 and 2.

Jess W. Sweetser, New York, defeated Allan D. Cave, Great Britain, 2 and 1.

MUIRFIELD, Scotland, May 27 (AP).—Robert T. Jones Jr., United States amateur champion, eliminated the British titleholder, Robert Harris, from the British amateur championship tournament this afternoon by the decisive score of 8 and 6. They teed off before the largest crowd thus far to follow a match during the present tournament. Spectators, unwilling to surrender half-crowns at the gate, lined the stone wall surrounding the course or perched on the sand dunes outside.

Jones flashed through the Muirfield fairways with marvelous golf, to be 6 up at the turn, and losing only the short fourth, where his tee shot went into a bunker. He picked off five birdies in the first nine holes for a total of 35, or 3 under par.

Jones shook the sturdy British champion's game to the very foundation with the third stroke of the match, a 25-yard run-up from the green edge which dropped into the cup for a birdie 3. He won the second with a par 4, and then made an other birdie on the 382-yard third, laying his approach shot dead to the pin. He lost the fourth.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

CHARLES E. RUSSELL REFUSED PERMISSION TO LAND IN ENGLAND

Noted American Writer on Socialism Is Held Up by Immigration Authorities

PLYMOUTH, Eng., May 27 (AP).—Charles E. Russell, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, 1910-12, and author of numerous works on socialism, was refused permission by the immigration authorities to land here from the steamer President Roosevelt. No reason was given for the refusal of the immigration officials. Mr. Russell landed at Queenstown. Mr. Russell spent the entire voyage working. He will disembark from the Roosevelt at Cherbourg.

On his arrival Mr. Russell's baggage was placed on board the tender for conveyance to shore. It was returned to the Roosevelt just before the vessel sailed. He said he was ignorant as to why the authorities declined to permit him to ashore.

LONDON, May 27 (AP).—The British immigration authorities declined this afternoon to comment upon the refusal of permission for Charles E. Russell, American Socialist, to land at Plymouth. They also refused to say whether Mrs. Russell would be admitted if she attempted to disembark from the steamer.

SMITH TO ABANDON ITS HONOR SYSTEM

Student Council Announces Change in Method

NORT HAMPTON, Mass., May 27 (AP).—The honor system among students at Smith College is to be abandoned, it was announced today at the college. The announcement read: "The Smith College student council has announced a change in the method of enforcing the rules of the Student Government Association. The council feels the need of enlarging the group of people who are really in authority, and since the delegation of such power is contrary to all principles of the honor system, it seems necessary to abandon that system."

"A plan is being proposed to have in each house a larger group who will be given the responsibility of enforcing the rules in their house. These house groups will be closely connected with the student council and will work with the council as much as possible."

BIG NEW ENGLAND REFORESTATION URGED

RUTLAND, Vt., May 27 (AP).—New England calls again for economic status by reforesting 1,000,000 acres of waste land, Col. E. B. Greeley, chief forester of the United States forest service told the members of the Vermont Forestry Association in session at Long Trail Lodge, Sherburne, yesterday.

The association re-elected K. B. Flint of Northfield, president. Reginald G. Titus of Northfield resigned as secretary to go to west coast trade extension bureau in Chicago. Henry Knowles will succeed him.

ELECTORAL BILL VETOED; UNFAIR SAYS GOVERNOR

Struggle to Pass Measure Over the Veto Is Expected to Follow

REPUBLICAN LEADERS ARE GIVEN SETBACK

Mr. Fuller Had Urged Changes and Explains Not Enough Had Been Made



ROBERT T. JONES JR.
United States Amateur Golf Champion.

DIVIDE RECEIPTS OF INCOME TAX

Share Allotted to Cities and Towns—\$1,000,000 Gain Over Year Ago Reported

Amounts which Massachusetts towns and cities will receive this year from the state income tax were announced today by Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner.

The estimated total is \$15,000,000 and is \$1,000,000 in excess of what the cities and towns received from the State last year. All of the income taxes collected, with the exception of about \$500,000, the cost of collection, will be turned over to the cities and towns.

Boston's share of the tax is estimated at \$3,416,000. Last year the figure was \$3,224,327.74. The estimates for other cities are:

Fall River, \$412,600; Haverhill, \$148,508; Holyoke, \$214,308; Brockton, \$194,350; Cambridge, \$369,142; Lawrence, \$297,070; Lowell, \$210,900; Lynn, \$259,633; Worcester, \$321,309; Newton, \$272,524. The town of Brookline will receive \$301,663, under the estimate.

Notice is given cities and towns at an unusually early date this year. Mr. Long said today, and it will enable the local assessors to determine the tax rate in advance of the usual time.

The money will be turned over or credited to the cities and towns in the annual settlement between the municipalities and the Commonwealth on November 20.

BRITISH TO CONTROL RUBBER, SAYS REPORT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 27.—America's rubber supply will continue to be drawn mainly from the British and Dutch East Indies, in the opinion of James H. Stedman, president of Stedman Products Company of South Braintree, Mass., who has just returned from making a study of the rubber industry in England and France.

Mr. Stedman doubted the wisdom of planting rubber trees in Liberia and Florida, as proposed by some American interests, because he believed that the rubber from the trees grown there would not be worth while from the manufacturer's viewpoint.

"Americans interested in the growth of rubber," Mr. Stedman continued, "should go to the East Indies and buy up all the good land they can find for sale and start to plant now so that they will have trees ready to bear in six years' time."

Democrats of the State are drawn up to oppose the bill if it passes, and scores of able Democratic lawyers are in waiting to appeal for writs of mandamus in most of the electoral districts throughout the Commonwealth.

Already plans to put the bill on the ballot via an initiative petition have been quashed by an opinion of the State Supreme Court, which ruled the matter as not permissible for a referendum.

NEW REFORMED CHURCH HEAD

PHILADELPHIA, May 27 (AP).—The Rev. Dr. Allen R. Bartholomew of Philadelphia, for 25 years secretary of the board of foreign missions, was elected president of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States at the first session of the twenty-second triennial session.

MAGNUS JOHNSON RUNS

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 27 (Special Correspondence).—Magnus Johnson, former United States Senator from Minnesota and now a candidate for Governor on the Farmer-Labor ticket, will open his campaign for the nomination at Willmar, June 3. His opponent is Tom Davis, attorney, of Minneapolis.

Culinary Secrets

or

Why a young business woman was acclaimed an unusual hostess

is

Tomorrow's MONITOR

Household Page

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES WORLD COAL ISSUE

Delegates to Parliamentary and Commercial Parley Ask
Governments to Study Question—Capital
Transference Debated

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 27.—A discussion on world coal problems dominated the International Parliamentary and Commercial Conference in the Houses of Parliament yesterday. Sir Beddoe Rees, one of the speakers said that taking into account the growing alternative sources of industrial power, there was nevertheless a present demand for coal equal to the pre-war demand, and that if existing political and economic disturbances could be removed, the world coal demand would be so great as to use all the industry could produce.

The conference adopted a resolution urging world governments to study the cause of present coal troubles, so that prices could be reduced and industry stimulated, and the miners' standard of living raised. Shipping problems were also discussed by the conference, especially as to the difficulties resulting from the taxation of shipping in foreign countries.

Guests of Government
The delegates were entertained as guests of the British Government at a banquet given in Westminster Palace last night, where the Prince of Wales and Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer were the chief guests. It was the first occasion on which radio-casting was permitted from the houses of Parliament.

Tonight at the Pops

WELLESLEY NIGHT
Overture to "Mazurka"....Auber
"Waltz of the Flowers".....Tchaikovsky
Fantasia, "Madam Butterfly".....Puccini
Songs by Wellesley College Choir
"Scenes from the Swan Lake".....Tchaikovsky
"The Swan".....Saint-Saens
(Violoncello Solo)
Rondo Capriccioso.....Mendelssohn
(a) Organ Solo: F. H. C. Macdonald
(b) Choir: Wellesley Medley
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner
Indian Lament.....Dvořák-Kreiser
"Pomp and Circumstance".....Elgar

Athletes at "Pops" Saturday
Saturday will bring Intercollegiate Night at the Symphony Hall "Pops." The management has placed a table at the disposal of each of the 29 colleges competing in the intercollegiate track games at the Stadium Friday and Saturday.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science, by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lecturers of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Gen. Theater, 30 Commercial Street, Weymouth, 8 p. m. Address: "Can Prohibition Be Enforced?" by Judge J. Stone, Huntington Avenue, Y. M. C. A., 8:30.
Annual meeting and election, National Association of Cost Accountants, New Chamber of Commerce Building, dinner, 6.
Annual declamation in French, Harvard University, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:30.
Unitarian festival, Copley-Plaza, dinner, 6:30.
Theaters
Colonial—Raguel Miller, 8.
Copley—"The Oyster," 8:30.
Keith—Yandeville, 8.
Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8:15.
Photoplays
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Tramont—"The Black Pirate," 2:15, 8:15.
Metropolitan—Douglas MacLean.
EVENTS TOMORROW
Yachting prints, Old State House, 9 to 4:30, through May.
Twelfth general spring exhibition of paintings, sculpture, miniatures, and etchings, by members of the Guild of Boston Artists, 102 Newbury Street, continues through Saturday, May 28.
Baseball, New York vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

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justly attacked, and likewise the rich must come to the aid of the poor."

Resolution Passed
The following resolution was adopted: "The International Parliamentary Conference consider that the economic and monetary unbalanced state from which the market now suffers can only be repaired when complete liberty of exchange of capitals is reestablished; they consider especially that only the free international exchange of capital can avert the variable conditions of exchange; they consider that interpenetration of capital between nations creates between them a community of solid, durable interests, essential to the establishment of peace, and register with that that all nations study the best means for causing the rapid disappearance from their legislation of the restrictive measures imposed by the war concerning the importation and exportation of capital."

This morning the delegates visited Buckingham Palace and were greeted by the King who recalled that the last meeting in London was in 1913, only eight nations represented, contrasted with 40 today. He said the increased numbers was proof that the world was realizing the necessity of getting together and solving problems in a co-operative manner.

TOWN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS URGED

GREENFIELD, Mass., May 27 (Special).—Town Protective Associations that shall make annual surveys of their courts, their commercial recreation and their police force were advocated by Mrs. William Tilton of Cambridge, speaking before the Parent-Teacher Association there last evening.

Mrs. Tilton said that "our law enforcement machinery was built for a small town area, and it has completely broken down. We have got to build new controls for the new day—the day of big cities, state roads, the automobile and the multitudinous contacts and wide areas that we human beings cover today. We have got to build up a system of better protection around commercial recreation."

\$500,000 BEACH GIVEN TOWN BY MR. MORGAN

GLEN COVE, N. Y., May 27 (P).—This town on the southern shore of Long Island, which, although situated on the Sound, owned no beach front except a 20-foot right of way to the water, has received a gift of property worth \$500,000, including a beach and pier from J. P. Morgan, in memory of his wife. The land includes 1700 feet of beach front and is donated for use as a public park and swimming beach for the inhabitants of Glen Cove and Locust Valley. Because of the many wealthy residents who have bought estates along the beach, the city itself has had almost no access to the beach in the past.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday fair; little change in temperature; moderate to fresh northerly winds.
New England: Mostly cloudy tonight; Friday fair; little change in temperature; moderate to fresh northeast winds.
Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 54
Atlantic City 58
Boston 52
Buffalo 52
Calgary 40
Charleston 78
Chicago 52
Cincinnati 54
Denver 54
Des Moines 56
Galveston 76
Hatteras 68
Helena 46
Kansas City 76
Los Angeles 60
Memphis 74
Montreal 48
Nantucket 50
New Orleans 60
New York 60
Philadelphia 60
Pittsburgh 56
Portland, Me. 44
Portland, Ore. 54
San Francisco 54
St. Louis 66
St. Paul 54
Seattle 50
Tampa 76
Washington 60

High Tides at Boston
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Light all vehicles at 8:40 p. m.

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Why were Mrs. O's windows without curtains?
What were Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf's interests as a boy?
How may ocean currents be measured?
What is Henry Ford's opinion as to hours of labor?
How does the United States' wealth compare with Europe's?
What are the "popular houses" proposed for Italy?

**These Questions Were Answered in
Yesterday's MONITOR**

HIGH RENTS LAID TO SPECULATION

(Continued from Page 1)

necessity of the strong inner core made up of substantial civic representatives.

"Direct efforts to obtain the widespread community understanding and support that is needed for any organization in social work," Miss Valle declared, "are not themselves sufficient to insure its continuing strength without the development of a very strong inner group within the organization."

"Only by the training of group leaders can the executives, who are necessarily so concerned with the theoretical issues and the machinery of organization, keep the intimate human contact with the job that will qualify them to guide it to human and social ends."

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, professor of social ethics of Harvard University, advised care in the treatment of alien races without fundamental conceptions of their traditions, languages and customs; more study of books devoted to social service; and an ability to share the individuals best with those whom they sought to help.

Settlement Plays Reviewed
Phantasies or over-poetical plays chief moral significance of settlement house plays, Frank Vreeland, New York dramatic editor, told the National Federation of Settlements, which met in annual session here this week.

Phantastic or over-poetical plays as well as the "uplift" variety, he said, would not be worth their effort in a settlement house play repertoire. Virile, but not lurid melodrama and light comedies, he said, would draw the audience and hold large audiences and might carry out a moral.

Technique is 90 and inspiration 10 per cent of acting, Mrs. Charles Coburn of New York, a member of the Coburn Shakespearean Actors, said. There is no such thing as "natural acting," she pointed out. Even though the audience plays half the play, the actor must know how to make it do so.

Testimonial Dinner for E. E. Clive
A testimonial dinner will be tendered to E. E. Clive, managing director of the Copley Theater, on the eve of his departure for England, by his many Boston friends next Tuesday evening, June 1, at 6 o'clock at the Copley Plaza Hotel. Mr. Clive is sailing for Europe soon and plans to spend the greater portion of the summer in London, where he will negotiate for many new plays and arrange to augment the personnel of his company for the coming season.

During his visit to England last summer Mr. Clive succeeded in obtaining the American rights of many new plays, which were shown for the first time in America during the current season. Two of these "The Creaking Chair" and "The Sport of Kings" found their way to Broadway. It is expected that more than 200 of Mr. Clive's well-wishers will attend the dinner and reception. The committee includes Benjamin B. Cheney, Leon R. Eyges, Mrs. Edward F. Gray, Arthur D. Hill, Edwin J. Lewis Jr., Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, Henry H. Wells and Henry A. Wyman.

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SIX P. C. BANK TAX PROTEST OVERRULED

Income Levy Rate Upheld by
State Board of Appeals

The income tax rate on national banks and trust companies in Massachusetts shall be 6 per cent, according to a decision announced by the State Board of Tax Appeal, upholding the figure previously set by Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner.

The board was acting on the appeal which several banking associations brought. At a recent hearing the appellants alleged that the rate should be 5.56 per cent. The decision says:

"We find that it was the intent of the Legislature that the fixing of the rate should be on a basis of fact and should not depend on arbitrary action either by the commissioner or by this board."

"We believe the controlling fact in fixing the available rate to be charged the banks was intended to be the average of the tax paid by business corporations taken over a period of three years. Figures to work out such an average were not offered in evidence by the appellants, nor were they available from the reports of the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation."

"The board has therefore voted to dismiss this appeal and sustain the rate of 6 per cent determined by the commissioner for the year 1926, but without prejudice as to the evidence to be introduced in case there are appeals from rates determined in future years."

The report is signed by William S. Youngman, state treasurer; Daniel C. Denniston, deputy auditor; and Eugene B. Fraser, executive councillor.

No Hicksville Change in Name, Voters Decide

HICKSVILLE, N. Y., May 27 (P).—Hicksville, L. I., will remain Hicksville, despite jokes' shams and the efforts of some of the residents to have the name of the town changed.

Nine hundred and ninety-four citizens voted to retain the name given the town in honor of Elias Hicks, a Quaker, who did much for the anti-slavery movement. Only 515 ballots favoring a change were cast.

The total vote was 1346, which was very close to the vote of the town at the last presidential election. There were four blank votes, one was spoiled and 29 were voided.

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CHURCH CALLED TO TRAIN YOUTH

Unitarian Sessions Stress
Need of Leadership in
Religious Education

Religious education as a guiding factor in character development and the importance of religious worship were discussed at the annual meeting of the Unitarian Sunday School Society at Unity House today.

"The step from the church school session to the church service of worship will be a natural step if services of worship are made an essential part of the religious training of youth," said Mrs. Isabel K. Whiting of the Kings Chapel Church school. "I believe that the apparent disregard of our youth of today of moral restraint and older ethical codes is due not to a weaker moral sense but to a lack of leadership."

College Missions Planned
Miss Sara Comins, executive secretary of the Young People's Religious Union, announced today at the annual meeting of that organization that Unitarian missions among students of colleges and universities in the United States and Canada are being planned. "The Student Federation of Religious Liberals has disbanded," she continued, "but the Young People's Religious Union is taking up the work anew and will hold a conference for students this year from June 26 to July 3."

The Rev. George L. Parker, president-elect of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, also stressed the importance of religious education. He is minister of the Newton Center Unitarian Church, and succeeds as president of the Sunday School Society Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.

The Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge of Dorchester and Mrs. Eugene Rodman Shippen of Boston were elected vice-presidents; Miss Frederika Wendt of Winchester, clerk; and George R. Ferguson of Winchester, treasurer. These directors were chosen to serve for three years: the Rev. Hilary G. Richardson, Yonkers, N. Y.; Y. R. Haagsma, New York; Irving W. Smith, Leominster; Miss Gertrude Taft, Cleveland; and Frederick H. Hunter, West Roxbury.

Mr. Sharp Wins Promotion
Waitstill H. Sharp, director of religious education in the Second Church in Boston for the last three years, has been appointed secretary of the department of religious education of the American Unitarian Association, according to announcement made today. Mr. Sharp succeeds Dr. William J. Lawrence, who resigned last year after 13 years of service.

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Named by Unitarians



WAITSTILL H. SHARP
New Secretary, Department of Religious Education, American Unitarian Association.

service, and whose work was carried on by Dr. Florence Buck until last October.

Mr. Sharp is the son of Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of Boston University, and Mrs. Sharp. He graduated from Hingham High School in 1919. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1923 from Boston University, where he won membership in Phi Beta Kappa. Then followed a three years' course in the Harvard Law School, which he completes this June.

Mr. Sharp was a teacher in the Church of the Disciples (Boston) church school from 1921 to 1923, and during the last two years of this period he directed the church school club work. Since 1923 he has been director of religious education in the Second Church in Boston. Mr. Sharp was recently re-elected president of the Unitarian Sunday School Union of Boston.

RED CROSS CHAIRMAN
WASHINGTON, May 27 (P).—John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, was unanimously elected by the second Pan-American Red Cross Conference as its permanent chairman.

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PARLEY MAKES SPLENDID START

British and American Delegates Pleased at Work of Disarmament Conference

GENEVA, May 27 (AP)—Both Hugh S. Gibson, American delegate, and Viscount Cecil, British delegate, to the preparatory commission on disarmament, expressed the opinion that the commission had made a splendid start on its work, and that all the representatives had shown great sincerity.

The commission adjourned yesterday, turning over a mass of technical questions to subcommittees, and probably will resume its work some time next autumn.

Viscount Cecil, for one, does not consider that a separate naval agreement, as suggested by Japanese diplomats, is an impossibility. Before departing for England, he told the correspondents that it might well appear during the progress of the preparatory work at Geneva that it would be possible to treat special phases of disarmament apart. He said that he could see no reason why the Geneva effort should hold up other negotiations.

He emphasized, however, that it would not be desirable to arrange any conference that might seem to compete with the Geneva meeting. His idea was that any naval negotiations should dovetail into the main effort which is now being undertaken by the preparatory commission.

Naval Conference

Meanwhile the Japanese have not lost heart that their suggestion for a three-power naval conference between the United States, Great Britain and Japan will materialize. Their hope, of course, is that France and Italy will join in a naval conference which should not be permitted to embarrass Geneva's central struggle against competitive armaments.

"We are only at the beginning of our studies in this complex problem," Mr. Gibson said. "The American delegation believes, however, that land, naval and air problems can be handled separately, although it doesn't necessarily mean separate district conferences. We must wait to see the best way of treating the details, and we will know more when the experts have rendered their decision on the various technical questions which have been put to them."

Studies to Be Carried Through

Mr. Gibson added that the American delegation was determined to see that the Geneva studies carried through to the end.

Viscount Cecil roughly predicted that a general disarmament conference was not likely before the end of 1927. He warned that although satisfactory progress had been made at Geneva, the negotiations had not reached a point where a disarmament scheme for the entire world could be established. He counseled patience and making haste slowly.

The former allied nations saw in the memorandum by Hungary a move to make a bold attempt to revise the peace treaties.

The preparatory commission for the disarmament conference started at Geneva on May 18 with a program which included proposals to be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations.

Opposing Viewpoints

At the opening session there was an overwhelming opinion expressed by many of the delegates for disarmament but with an accompanying skepticism regarding its methods and possibilities.

The United States, Great Britain, and Germany appeared favorable to concentrating discussion on limitable tangible armaments, while on the other hand, France, Belgium, and Italy expressed reluctance, believing that they might be conquered at some time by actually weaker but potentially stronger nations. The feeling of the Italian Premier,

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Benito Mussolini, in this connection, was made known by the Italian spokesman, who said: "If you do not take account of every kind of potential military strength of a country, then you show a desire to weaken a weak state and strengthen a strong one."

Mr. Gibson said that the United States would welcome further limitations of competitive naval construction. Viscount Cecil, for Great Britain, said that the British people were "passionately desirous" of securing a reduction of armaments as a means of reducing high taxation and cutting down unemployment.

On May 19 two important decisions were made, the first to constitute a drafting committee to study the character of the various questions following their reading in the plenary session and to decide which, as military questions, would be referred to technical subcommittees and which, as political, should be examined by the Commission itself. The second decision was to constitute a second subcommittee to which non-military and non-political questions could be referred. This, it was felt, would be a potent agency to clarify the issues, separating military from political questions and hastening an agreement.

Airplanes and Poison Gas

On May 20 concrete proposals to forbid the use of airplanes and poison gas in warfare and suppress heavy artillery and tanks were put forward by Germany. The proposals were presented by Count von Bernstorff, formerly Ambassador from Germany to the United States. He explained that Germany had been forbidden by the Versailles Treaty to organize a defense against attack by airplane. "We can understand the desire of some countries to have security because Germany has not security," he said. "I do not want to evoke any memories of the past but history has demonstrated the impossibility of transforming our industrial equipment into implements of war primarily because our factories are so near the frontier that they can be destroyed at the very outset of war."

Cowardly Form of Warfare

The horrors of chemical warfare from the air were depicted by M. de Brouckere, of Belgium, who urged the conference not to "talk so much about disarmament; just go ahead and do it." Referring to air attacks he said they were the most cowardly form of warfare and urged the world powers to proceed at once to eliminate them without awaiting formal treaties.

On May 22 a proposal coming from Geneva and said to have been advanced by Japan that a separate naval disarmament conference be held by Japan, Great Britain and the United States was opposed by President Coolidge, who felt that inasmuch as all nations interested in disarmament were considering the question, it would not be proper or fitting. Should the Geneva conference fall in its purpose, however, it was stated at the White House that the United States may consider the three-nation proposal. The President felt that all disarmament questions could be adequately considered at the Geneva conference.

The former allied nations saw in the memorandum by Hungary a move to make a bold attempt to revise the peace treaties.

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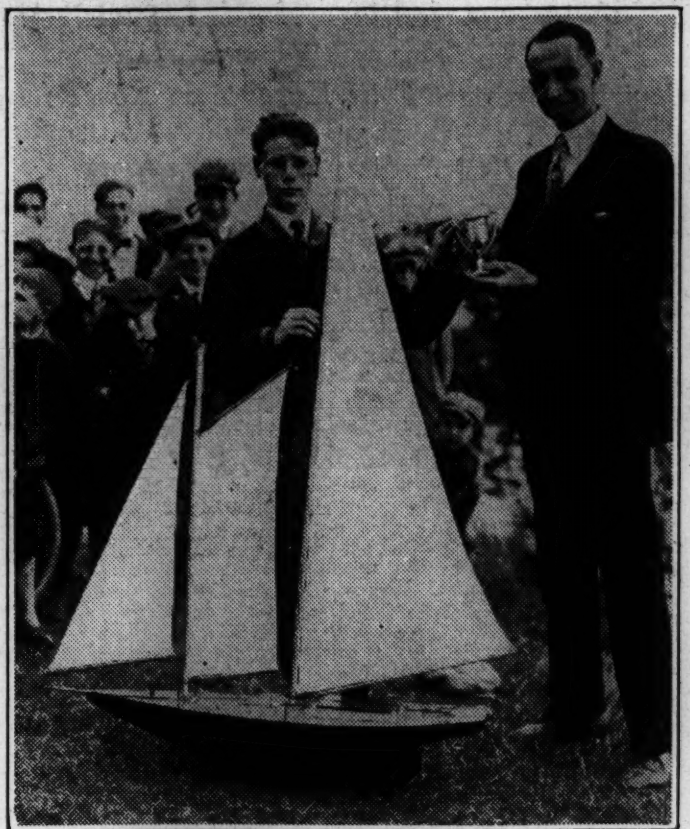
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OVERLAND SIX

Could Sir Thomas Lipton Be Prouder?



Daniel Strokmeir, Newton Country Day School, Winner of the Inter-scholastic Model Yacht Regatta, and Cup Donated by Henry and Alfred Meyer of Belmont, Receiving the Trophy From Arthur E. Robinson, Director of the Regatta.

Tiny Vessels Heel to Breeze in Race

Daniel Strokmeir's Schooner Wins Regatta for Miniature Yachts

The fast-footing miniature schooner owned and raced by Daniel Strokmeir of the Newton Country Day School won the second annual interscholastic model yacht regatta held yesterday on Reservoir Heights in Arlington and was presented with the cup donated by Henry and Alfred Meyer of Belmont.

Clifford Hoyt of the Western Junior High School of Somerville won second place and received a silver medal.

The regatta was divided into three races, there being 28 starters, two of whom were girls. The only restriction was that the models must not exceed 36 inches in length. They were all made in the manual training shops of the various schools in the competition.

The winning model seemed well balanced, having the usual long stem of the schooner bearing down to a keel wherein the weight was centered at a position some distance abaft the beam.

While Margaret Robinson of the Locke School, Arlington, and Harriet Atkins of Shady Hill School, Cambridge, were not up with the leaders, they did succeed in beating many of the boys. They made their models in the manual training shops of their respective schools. Margaret Robinson is the daughter of Arthur E. Robinson of Arlington High School, commodore of the regatta.

The following schools were represented: Arlington High, Belmont High, Brookline High, Newton Country Day, Reading High, and Western Junior High of Somerville.

Georgia Peaches Herald Approach of Summer Time

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, May 27.—That summer time is close upon a late and loitering spring is promised by the arrival in New York of two carloads of peaches from Georgia, where the season has just opened, and soon the

pushcarts on the side streets will be loaded with this red-checked fruit.

What could be more assuring than this sign of "the good old summer time" to the New Yorker, who hardly dared put away his winter coat, though the violet has raised her dainty head in spite of a chilly reception, and though the snowballs and the lilacs have bravely bloomed and the strawberries have been getting larger and more luscious every day? Yet, till now, the fruit and flowers of this season have appeared with but few balmy days, and the weather has maintained a frosty silence on the subject of summer time.

Further shipments of peaches are expected to move out of Georgia in a few days, and growers report that the season presently will be well under way. Its estimated crop this year is between 13,000 and 14,000 cars.

BRITISH ARMY IS SOBER COMMUNITY

Story Retold Concerning Lord Kitchener

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 27.—"I believe the British Army today is the most sober community of men in the British Isles," said Lieut.-Gen. Sir Walter P. Braithwaite, commander-in-chief of the eastern command, in presiding over the thirty-third annual meeting of the Royal Army Temperance Association here. Chaplain General Jarvis told that it was not extravagant to say that the whole environment of the soldiers' life had completely changed since the days when the society was started. There were better barracks, quarters, food and pay and better education, and above all an enormous expansion of compulsory sport.

Lieutenant-General Sir H. M. Lawson stated that when King George became a total abstainer during the war, Lord Kitchener was the first to follow his example. A few days before he started for Russia a friend asked Lord Kitchener how he liked temperance, and the great soldier replied that it suited him so well he intended to remain a total abstainer all his life.

FRENCH ACCEPT EXPERT SCHEME

Plan for the Committee to Study Finances Warmly Received—Parliament Reopens

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 27.—The announcement that the French Government is to appoint a commission of economists, bankers, manufacturers and other experts to study the financial situation and recommend measures, regardless of political considerations, as was done in England, has been greeted with exceptional warmth. If the commission is truly independent, it is certain that it can provide a scheme which would enable a reasonable parliament to stabilize the franc and generally restore finances. But it is essential that it should be as free as the Dawes committee, and that its decisions be accepted by the deputies. M. Sargent, Chief of the Banque de l'Union Parisienne and honorary governor of the Banque de France, is nominated as head of the commission. Obviously a party truce is necessary and the Bloc Gauches, which initiated the policy of combat, must cease to operate if France is to be saved by general efforts.

PARIS, May 27 (AP)—The recovery of the French franc and the announcement that Abd-el-Krim, the Rifian war leader, has surrendered, leaves the Washington debt agreement as the principal bone of contention between the Government and the Opposition on the reopening of Parliament.

The official announcement that Abd-el-Krim is on his way to the French lines has robbed the Socialists and the Communists of one of their favorite points of assault on the Government, and the improvement in the French exchange has repaired a dangerous breach in the Government's breastworks.

The Opposition leaders, in their

desire to put the Briand ministry on the defensive at the outset of the session, may press their interpellations on the debt accord as they have threatened. The Government, however, will propose that the debate on the accord be deferred until the question of ratification comes up immediately after consideration of the new electoral law. It is most likely that this procedure will be adopted.

The principal opposition to ratification will come from the Radicals and Socialists. Ordinarily their defection would be dangerous for the Government, but the groups of the Center and the Right are expected to vote in favor of the accord as an essential step toward financial stabilization in France. The principal arguments that have been urged against the accord are that without a safeguard clause, France is likely to find itself in a few years unable to meet its engagements because of a default by Germany in the payment of reparations. Those in favor of ratification reply that if the present agreement should go by the board, France will be faced three years from now with the necessity of paying \$400,000,000 in one lump sum, which is a more certain and more dangerous eventuality.

The Government has made a canvass of the Chamber and has found that the vote is likely to be close, with a strong certainty that ratification will be carried.

The repeal of the electoral law, which now provides for proportional representation of all parties in Parliament, is the first question on the calendar. The Washington accord will come next. Finances will be the third important subject for discussion. The Finance Minister, Raoul Peret is expected to introduce a measure to provide for a sinking fund, so as to assure retirement of the French floating debt and to accumulate a fund to wipe out foreign debts and loans that were floated to reconstruct the war devastated regions.

INDIANA APPROVES VOTE

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27 (AP)—The platform committee of the Republican State Convention has approved a plank endorsing the votes of James E. Watson and Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Senators from Indiana against American adherence to the World Court protocol.

SURVEY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS URGED

Labor Asks for Share in Tariff Benefits

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 27.—Striking mill employees, labor leaders, economists and representatives of civic organizations urged upon the Senate Education and Labor Committee that it approve the resolution offered by Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, providing for a special senatorial investigation of the textile industry and the metal trades.

Those who spoke in favor of the project were: Henry T. Hunt, former Mayor of Cincinnati, O., attorney for striking Passaic textile mill employees; W. Jett Lauck, economist for the Passaic textile workers; Gustav Deak, chairman of a delegation of 10 Passaic strikers; Thomas F. McMahon, international president, United Textile Workers of America; Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative for the American Federation of Labor; the Rev. John A. Ryan, representing the National Consumers' League; Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Reconstruction League.

Mr. McGrady told the committee that it was incumbent upon Congress to inquire into the textile industry because it had been called upon by the mill owners to protect their interests by enacting a high protective tariff.

"The textile workers of New England are being pauperized," he charged. "These mills broke their word to Congress, yes, to the Republican Party. They were given a high protective tariff so that they could take care of their workers as American workers should be employed, but they did nothing. The increased profits they pocketed themselves. We hear much about Bolshevism in America. I am convinced that the mill owners are doing more to engender such radicalism than all the professional agitators in the country."

THE STORE NEWS

Displayed on the Street Floor, New Building where the Ford Airplane (JW1) was examined by hundreds of thousands of people.

NOW AT WANAMAKER'S

The 38ft. Cruiser JW38

Arrived Under Her Own Power—See Her in the Central Court

Seven years experience with this type of boat is back of the JW38. From this experience we know it will meet the requirements of yachtsmen for Northern and Southern waters, in all seasons and all weather, for day runs and extended cruises. It may be operated by any man or woman who drives a car. It provides, for 6 or 8 people, a degree of home comfort seldom achieved in a boat of this size. It is seaworthy, safe and comfortable, and we believe will add impetus to the present rapid development of motor boating as one of the most popular of all outdoor sports.

Designed by a nationally known naval architect, it is built exclusively for Wanamaker's by the American Car & Foundry Company, under the personal supervision of Captain Moe, our Marine Expert.

The following specifications quickly reveal the sound construction and convenient general plan:

The JW 38 is a 38 foot trunk cabin cruiser, with a 6 cylinder 100 horsepower Hall-Scott marine engine, capable of developing 15 to 16 miles an hour. The engine, rudder and all other cruising controls come directly to the steering gear, giving the helmsman complete control of the boat at all times. The forward part of the cockpit is protected on three sides with plate glass wind and weather shields. The after-deck is a luxurious, broom-swept lounge, large enough for dancing or loafing in an environment of beauty, comfort and happiness. An awning of heavy khaki, fitted with storm curtains, gives snug protection to passengers on deck in heavy weather. A hand rail around the entire boat and a wide side deck provide easy and safe passage from stern to bow, to handle ground tackle, or to ride in the teeth of the wind.

Going below for the first time one glances with a thrill of delight about the living quarters. One large divided cabin, in ivory enamel and mahogany. Six comfortable berths, with springs and Kapok mattresses. A dining or game table.

A galley where meals are prepared while cruising. Complete with sink, icebox, lockers and two-burner stove.

A large toilet, fitted with porcelain lavatory, water closet, towel bar, mirror, soap-dish holder, linen drawers, lockers, shelves, etc. All finished in spotless washable, white enamel.

Large jump-sash windows and ingeniously arranged portholes give the maximum of ventilation and view. Screens keep insects outside while at anchor near woods.

There are scores of other specifications that quickly reveal to the experienced yachtsman the seaworthy qualities of the boat. Many are features found on no other boat of this size and price.

The JW 38 is really a home on the water, complete even to electric lights. A cruising vacation aboard her is a constant delight.

There need be no hotel reservations or baggage transfers. No hotel bills. No restaurant expense.

But best of all—and what the layman wants to know—you may operate the JW 38 from the beginning with less trouble than a motor car, at equal or lower cost for your recreation. No license is needed. We take care of Federal Registration. The boat is placed in the water at Wilmington, Delaware, ready for you to take the wheel and weigh anchor for wherever fancy leads you—alone or with a happy party.

Steer your course for Wanamaker's—Climb aboard the JW 38—get the feel of the deck underfoot and the feel of the wheel in your hand.

Keeping pace with the unmistakable swing toward recreation on the water, Wanamaker's have assembled in New York a fleet of cruisers, runabouts, sailboats, small boats, canoes and rafts unequalled for variety of boats under one roof, in the entire world.

SPORTS SHOP, THIRD GALLERY, NEW BUILDING

RATE EQUALITY ON GRAIN HOPED

Spokesmen of New England
Confident I. C. C. Will
Grant Section's Appeal

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 27.—Hope is high among spokesmen for Boston and New England seaports at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the grain differential case, that freight rates on export grain from the West sent to North Atlantic ports will be reduced with consequent impetus to the prosperity of Boston.

"Give us grain and we will build up the port of Boston," was the essence of statements of concluding witnesses called by the Maritime Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce. Evidence showed strikingly the fundamental importance of bulk grain cargoes to the prosperity of Boston. One witness declared the whole commerce of the port depends on grain.

Without it, it was said repeatedly, cargo ships cannot be brought to the port and without cargo ships other manufactured goods made locally in New England cannot be exported from Boston direct. As a result, Boston manufacturers are sending goods to New York for export.

Trade Handicap Shown
With capacity to handle 40,000,000 bushels of export grain last year, C. W. Boynton, foreign freight agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, stated that Boston handled only 5,000,000 bushels. For this the freight rate differential against Boston in favor of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Norfolk is blamed.

These ports have a present rate advantage over Boston of about half a cent per 100 pounds for ex-lake grain. The Boston freight rate on this grain is the same as that of New York. Counsel for the New England interests are asking that the New England rates be made similar to those of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Wilbur Laroe Jr. of Clark and

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS CONVENE

Insurance Commissioner Ad-
dresses First Session

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 27 (Special).—The thirty-first annual convention of the United Commercial Travelers of America, which opened for registration yesterday afternoon at the New Ocean House, held its first business session this morning. Leslie C. Monks, insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, was the speaker.

Mr. Monks told his audience that to Massachusetts is due the fact that the insurance business is regulated by law in this country, for it was Massachusetts that as early as 1807 required insurance companies to make returns on statements to the State. This, he said, was the first instance of Government supervision of the insurance business.

A private session followed the open meeting, which adjourned for luncheon and reopened this afternoon. A vaudeville entertainment will be held tonight.

At the private business sessions today and tomorrow discussion of ways and means for abolishing Pullman car surcharges will occupy the attention of the members. The convention will do everything possible to have this levy removed by Government legislation.

A program of sports is planned for Saturday. Automobile trips are arranged to entertain the women guests. More than 2000 members are expected to register for the convention.

\$500,000 RUM TOTAL SEIZED IN SIX MONTHS

Coast guardsmen and police patrols operating along the shores of Massachusetts have seized from rum smugglers since last November liquor valued at about \$500,000. It is estimated by enforcement officers. It has been the practice of rum-runners to use various unoccupied estates in which to store liquor and as bases of smuggling operations. One of these was uncovered yesterday at Manchester, Mass., when police officers seized 2000 gallons of alcohol, and arrested two men.

Harmonica Playing to End Music Fete

Former Boston 'Newsie,' Now
Widely Known, Will Be
Program's Feature

Vorrah Minevitch, who is known throughout Europe as well as America for his playing of the harmonica, formerly a newsboy on the streets of Boston, has been invited to Boston for the harmonica demonstration to be held at the State House next Saturday morning at 10:30 as the closing event of Boston's third Civic Music Festival. Governor Fuller is to address the boys among the listeners.

Albert N. Hoxie, director of the harmonica movement in Philadelphia, which now numbers 50,000 boys in its ranks, also is to be here, as will his assistant, Fred Sonnen, teacher of harmonica. Both Mr. Hoxie and Mr. Sonnen last winter were in Boston, with them the Boys' Harmonica Band of Philadelphia.

They came at the request of Mrs. William Arms Fisher, executive chairman of the festival, to show Boston what can be done with harmonicas and organizing harmonica clubs. Many are familiar with the playing of Mr. Minevitch from the programs he gives over the radio.

OREGON DRAFTS BILL FOR REFORESTATION

PORTLAND, Ore., May 20 (Special Correspondence).—The reforestation commission appointed by the last Legislature has tentatively drafted a bill to make possible the growing of timber at a legitimate profit by land-owning individuals on some of the 2,265,000 acres of stumpage land in Oregon. The bill has figures based on a 4½ per cent return to the timber grower on his investment, insurance, protection and taxation costs while his timber crop matures.

FISH ARE "PLANTED" IN MISSOURI STREAMS

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 20 (Special Correspondence).—The State Game and Fish Department during 1925 hatched 6,624,000 fish at the State

STATE MOTORBUS INQUIRY ORDERED

Both House and Senate Pass
Bill for Thorough Survey

Investigation of the entire motorbus situation in Massachusetts, in its relation to the public at large, the highways, railroad and railway systems, was ordered by the State Senate and House of Representatives today.

The work is to be conducted by the Department of Public Utilities, which is required to make a report to the Legislature by Dec. 1, 1926. The department is authorized to file any bills they may deem necessary to remedy any evils they may uncover through the investigation.

LEADERSHIP IN PEACE MEETING ANNOUNCED

Training of youth for leadership in peace is the object of a conference to be held in Concord, Mass., from June 19 to July 4, inclusive, under auspices of the New England Fellowship of Youth for Peace. Five days will be given over to a study of the problem, one to "Some Danger Spots of the World," three to "The Art and Science of Peace," and the remainder to free discussion. Brent Dow Allinson is chairman of the general committee in charge and Miriam Keeler is secretary. The advisory committee is composed of Edwin D. Mead, Mrs. John F. Moors, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Prof. Henry R. Mussey of Wellesley College, Mrs. James S. Stone and Francis H. Bigelow. Speakers include Prof. Mussey, Prof. Clarence R. Skinner of Tufts College, Prof. Harry E. Barnes of Smith College, Prof. Thomas Parker Moon of Columbia University, Stuart Chase, author of the "Tragedy of Waste," Prof. O. B. Gerig of Simmons College, the Rev. Harold E. B. Speight of King's Chapel, Francis Deak of the Confederation Internationale des Etudiants, Prof. Allyn A. Young of Harvard University, Denys P. Myers of the World Peace Foundation, Dr. Harold Marshall of the Christian Leader, and Prof. Karl Schmidt of Tufts College.

AMERICAN RETAILERS ELECT MR. VORENBERG

NEW YORK, May 27.—Better buying of goods, improved store operation, savings in costs, and consequent advantages to the public are some of the results gained through the efforts of the American Retailers' Association, Inc. It was pointed out by Felix Vorenberg, president and founder of the association, at the first annual meeting held here, Mr. Vorenberg, president of the Gilchrist Company of Boston, was re-elected president of the organization.

Other officers elected at the annual meeting were: First vice-president, S. J. Bloomfield, New York; second vice-president, S. W. Dietzenhofer, St. Paul, Minn.; treasurer, Werner A. Wieboldt, Chicago; secretary, Andrew M. Cooper, Bridgeport, Conn.

EXHIBIT FOR CHILDREN'S ART

Drawings by children in the art class of the Cambridge Museum for Children during the last winter will be on exhibition at the museum from June 1 to 11 inclusive. Conducted by Miss Louise Jackson the attention of the children was directed to imaginative work. They selected subjects "A Rainy Day," "The Rescue," and "Bedtime," each drawing the picture the title brought to his mind. The museum is at 5 Jarvis Street. It is open on school days from 8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. It is not open Saturdays or Sundays.

"Lavender and Old Lace"



Mrs. John C. Gray and Her Daughter, Mrs. Henry D. Tudor, in Costumes of 150 Years Ago, at the Woman's Municipal League Fete in Cambridge.

OLD-TIME COSTUMES SHOWN IN PAGEANT

Modes and Manners of Other
Days Recalled by Fete

Across the stage made by the beautiful garden of Mrs. Henry D. Tudor in Larch Road, Cambridge, yesterday members of the Women's Municipal League, dressed in the costumes of 150 years ago, made pageantry of the modes and manners of other days to dominate the motif of their fete, titled for this year, "Old Days Under the Lilacs."

Mrs. Tudor's lilacs were in full bloom, the wisteria shimmering over the pergola at its best, tables were laden with the trifles and substantial contributed by scores of interested members and their friends that the coffers of this valuable organization might be swelled to permit expansion of its service for civic betterment. Late in the afternoon the costume pageant and contest absorbed all attention, with the gallery posted on little terraces and the fringes of the clipped lawn.

Mrs. Charles Winthrop Sawyer secured first prize for the most faithfully reproduced picture of the period, Miss Juliet Richardson second and Mrs. Robert Dodge third. Mrs. Sawyer was the grande dame of the mid-eighteenth century, Miss Richardson a figure of the modestly clad

JUDGE STONE TO ADDRESS "Y"

Judge A. P. Stone of Cambridge is to speak at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. at 8:30 tonight on "Can Prohibition Be Enforced?" He is judge of a police court, deals with many offenders and has very definite views on the prohibition question. The address is one of a series that has been conducted Thursday evenings at the Y. M. C. A. for several weeks and is open to all.

ORIENT LINE SALE APPROVED

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP).—The Shipping Board has voted full authority to T. V. O'Connor, chairman, to complete the sale of the five liners of the American Oriental mail line out of Seattle to the Orient, to R. Stanley Dollar of San Francisco.

Graduation Dress Expenses Reduced by This Class



Girls at the Y. W. C. A. School of Domestic Arts Wearing Dresses Which They Made to Combine Minimum Cost and Maximum Attractiveness and Utility.

Laroe, counsel for the Boston group, expressed optimism at the hearings. The Interstate Commerce Commission in its earlier decision on the Boston freight rate case, of which this is an offshoot, Mr. Laroe recalled, expressed itself as open to conviction in the matter of lower rates for export grain to Boston. The testimony so far given, Mr. Laroe feels, has been of a convincing character. The evidence shows, he says, that the commerce of the port depends on grain shipments.

Importance to New England

Frank S. Davis, Boston Chamber of Commerce, also expressed optimism at the outcome to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He stressed the importance of the case to the people of New England. Some 140,000,000 bushels of export go through Buffalo annually, he said, while only 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 found their export terminus in Boston last year.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has indicated, he said, that there is no adequate reason for the present differential favoring Baltimore and Philadelphia on export traffic in grain and grain products, including flour, and that Boston is fairly entitled to compete on equal terms.

Mr. Boynton testified that the Boston & Maine has a capacity for handling, roughly, 15,000,000 bushels of grain per year; that it has been used during the past two years to approximately one-third of capacity; that the port differentials effect a diverting of grain from the port of Boston, and that the differentials should be abolished. If they were abolished, he added, the probable effect will be no increase in the grain movement over his line.

Grain Attracts Other Cargoes

"How much rail grain do you get from the West?" he was asked.

"So little that it is practically nil." He added that he thought grain products, grain and provisions, are the biggest commercial magnet for attracting trade to a port. The handicaps of the differentials has been so great that his railroad has not been active in attempting to solicit the business, he said.

William E. Whelpley, traffic manager, Walworth Company, Boston, Mass., said there is no doubt that if Boston sailings can be increased a fairly large percentage of the exports of his Boston plant and others like it which now exported through New York can be exported through Boston.

Final testimony for the New England side of the controversy is expected. A recess is expected, with hearings convened for opposing witnesses around July 24.

Clothes Economy Studied at Y. W. C. A.

Dresses Form "Problems" and
Give Practical Exposition
of Art Work

Dressing well on small outlay had a practical exposition at the style show of the graduating class of the Domestic Art School of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association at 40 Berkeley Street, yesterday afternoon.

The dresses worn by the girls were all "problems" which they had had in their eight months' course. Sixteen girls from the domestic arts classes appeared in tub frocks for summer sports wear. The costs ranged from \$4.87 to \$6.41, which had been spent for materials.

The making was done by the girls. Fifteen girls from the domestic science classes appeared in tub frocks for summer sports wear. The costs ranged from \$4.87 to \$6.41, which had been spent for materials.

CAMP BONNIE BRAE PLANS FOR OPENING

With New Unit Registrations
Are Practically Filled

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 27 (Special).—Although more girls will be enrolled than ever before at Camp Bonnie Brae, conducted by Springfield Council, Girl Scouts of America, on the shore of the lake at East Otis, the registrations are already virtually filled. One new unit is being added this season.

The Jungle, the camp for 12-year-olds, will be moved to a new site and the cabins formerly occupied by this group will be turned into a crafts village. Other units will be substantially as before. Two new canoes are being added this season and a series of canoe tests is being instituted.

An extensive program of three-mile hikes to various places, where overnight stops will be made, is being formulated. Although she will take up her duties as director in Boston the coming fall, Miss Edith Sianetti will have charge of Camp Bonnie Brae for the ninth successive season.

hatcheries and distributed them to streams, lakes and ponds in 92 counties. Rainbow trout, small and large-mouth bass, crappie, yellow perch and other fish are being "planted" in Missouri streams from the State hatcheries, but the present policy of the department is to specialize on small-mouth, black bass, a fish that is well adapted to Ozark streams.

OLD FORT ADAMS OBSERVANCES HELD

Historic Post Celebrating Its
Sesquicentennial

NEWPORT, R. I., May 27 (AP).—Fort Adams, historic as an artillery post since the days of the Revolution, is celebrating its 150th birthday today. An official visit by Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, commander of the First Corps area, was the feature of a long program in which civic and military organizations were to participate.

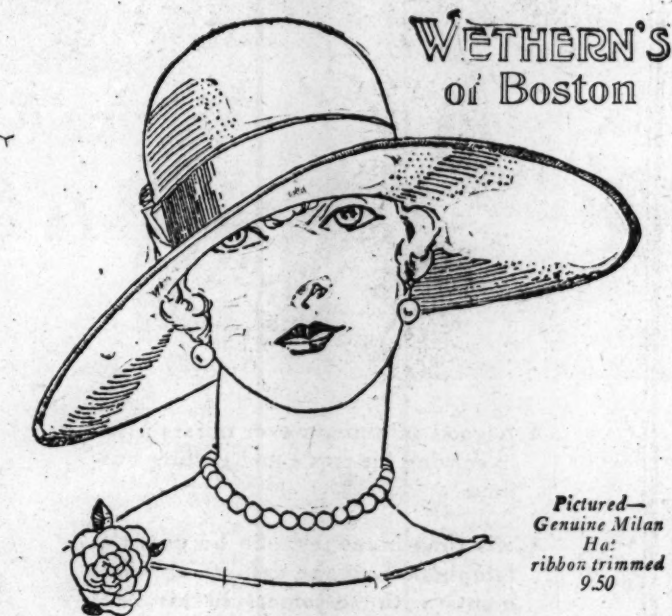
Target practice was to be followed by a dress parade of the garrison under Lieut.-Col. Samuel G. Shartel. Later navy and marine detachments from the naval station here were to join with the Newport artillery company, the oldest independent military organization in the country, in the celebration.

A street parade here tonight was to conclude the observance.

OREGON WOMEN ELECT

PORTLAND, Ore., May 20 (Special Correspondence).—Mrs. C. J. Frankel of Portland was elected president of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs at its twenty-sixth annual convention in La Grande. Mrs. George T. Cochran, La Grande, was elected first vice-president; Mrs. A. Y. Myers, Marshfield, second vice-president; Mrs. C. N. Bilyeu, Dallas, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles E. Wells, Hillsboro, treasurer; Mrs. Ray W. Logan, Seaside, auditor; Mrs. E. O. Blanchard, Hood River, first director; Mrs. Elizabeth McNary Albert, Salem, second director. Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar of Portland was the outgoing president.

PIG IRON PRICE WEAKER
Continued weakness in pig iron is reported from the Pittsburgh district. No. 2 foundry selling for \$13.50 a ton, valley furnace, down 50 cents. Basic is quoted at \$15 and Bessemer at \$13@13.50.



The Holiday

is almost here

Have you scoured
Your New Hat?

We are
New England Headquarters
for EVERYTHING
pertaining to
The Millinery Business

Temple Place thru to West Street

Lowest Prices at Which We Have
Ever Sold Rugs of This Type!

Genuine Iran Rugs
(Old Persian Types)

At \$39.75

Sizes 6 to 7½ ft. long—4 to 5 ft. wide

IRAN is the old name for Persia, and only the old types of Persian rugs are properly called Irans. Even in the old days, when they were not so difficult to find, they sold at \$65 to \$75 and more for these sizes.

In a previous sale of Iran rugs we put a number of the rugs in one of our display windows—and one man bought the entire lot. All during the day, in fact, almost as fast as we replaced a "sold" rug, another customer would claim the new one.

No two of the rugs are alike—they are all beautiful, and purely Persian in design and coloring.

AN EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for collectors—and for many people who have longed for a Persian Rug—

Our announcement of the arrival of the first shipment of these rugs, a little over a year ago, came as a real sensation. A sale of genuine Irans, in any such number, is indeed a rare occasion. Except for a scattered few, these rugs had almost gone off the market—some of our oldest rug men had not seen such a collection as this for twenty-five years or more.

Our connections in the leading rug centers—our reputation as importers and large sellers of foreign rugs—brought the prize to our hands.

There are 97 rugs in the lot at \$39.75. It is not likely that we can again obtain such a collection of genuine Irans to sell at such a price.

This lot also includes exceptional values in Kazaks, Ghenges and other prized Orientals.

READY THURSDAY—RUG DEPARTMENT—4th FLOOR

Oriental Rugs May Be Bought on Hovey Budget Plan

C. F. Hovey Co.

Established 1841

BOSTON

\$1,700,000,000 PLAN FOR NEW YORK'S GROWTH ON WAY

Distribution of Population Considered—May Fill in the Jersey Meadows

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 27.—A coherent regional plan to arrange transportation facilities and factory and residential zones so as to distribute the population of New York City evenly over Manhattan and the surrounding communities, calling for an expenditure by all the governmental units involved of about \$1,700,000,000, is being drafted by the committee on a regional plan of New York City and its environs, according to an announcement, and will be ready for presentation within two years.

The announcement was made by Thomas Adams, general director of the regional plan organization, at a meeting of about 500 men and women interested officially or unofficially in the work, held at the Town Hall, at which the speakers, besides Mr. Adams, included J. Spencer Smith, president of the Board of Commerce and Navigation of the State of New Jersey and president of the American Association of Port Authorities, and Edward M. Bassett, counsel for the regional plan committee.

New bridges across the rivers on both sides of Manhattan Island, new tunnels under them, new rapid transit lines, traffic highways and new streets, built according to a scheme that will look to the orderly development of the whole area, were envisaged by Mr. Adams as requisites if all parts of the area affected are to contribute fairly and benefit equally from the steady increase in population expected in and around Greater New York.

Reclamation of the 13,500 acres of Hackensack meadows and marsh land in New Jersey, across the Hudson River from New York, was urged by Mr. Smith as one of the steps that could be taken to provide both factory sites and homes for the necessary workers within access of the section.

The land could be filled in so that it would no longer be affected as now by the ocean tides, he said, and could easily be made to accommodate one-story buildings for manufacturing and housing. The ashes and refuse from New York City that is now towed out to sea, he said, could be used to splendid advantage if dumped on these meadows.

"Chicago," he said, "is built on just such land as this. No doubt, in time these meadows will be built up as

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Gertrude Hawkins, La Grange, Ill.
John Boyd, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Darch, Gloversville, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Wilkins, Gloversville, N. Y.
George A. Hathorne, Gloversville, N. Y.
Miss Alice G. Sanford, Gloversville, N. Y.
Miss Gertrude S. Rogers, Gloversville, N. Y.
Warwick Lloyd, Sydney, Aus.
Mrs. Henrietta B. Perry, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Leonard C. M. Bloss, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Ida M. Pope, Dallas, Tex.
Eleanor Fawell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thomas A. Fawell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Lauretta Harris McVicker, Lincoln, Neb.
Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Raymond, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd B. Coate, Dayton, O.
Adelaide Harper, Seattle, Wash.
Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton, Weir, Kan.
Mrs. R. H. Preston, Weir, Kan.
Mrs. Gertrude Milliken, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Estelle M. MacGillpin, Worcester, Mass.
Mr. Verne L. Baxter, Haverhill, Mass.
Miss Lucile B. Kidmore, Chicago, Ill.
L. C. Minor, Portland, Me.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Gillespie, Cathcart, Glasgow, Scot.
Mary L. Templeton, Winnipeg, Can.
Mrs. Marie T. Merritt, Windsor, Conn.
J. H. Teator, Hagerstown, Md.

For the Graduate



GRUEN WRISTLETS
Real Value and Prestige

Reagan, Kipp Co.
Diamond Merchants and Jewelers
161 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON



Headquarters for
Bon Voyage Baskets

Years of experience in preparing distinctive Bon Voyage baskets assures the recipient a gift both beautiful in appearance and practical in its contents.

Direct to Boston and New York Steamers

Telegraph service to principal ports of the world

S. S. Pierce Co.
Boston

thickly as the loop district in Chicago."

Two Much Manhattan

The previous developments of transit facilities for New York City, according to Mr. Adams, have centered too much on Manhattan Island, and his plan for the future, made tentatively on the basis of studies his committee, under the auspices of the Russell Sage Foundation, would be to have the new lines promote the growth of other centers over the surrounding area.

Regulation of the height and use of buildings would be necessary, he said, to control population congestion. Some districts in Manhattan that have been held back because of the expectation that they would eventually be saleable at a large profit, he declared, would have to be given up for residences and efforts made to encourage the growth of main business centers in other places.

Mr. Bassett gave it as his legal opinion that the newly enacted state zoning laws giving municipalities power to restrict and regulate building would be found to be constitutional as long as they were reasonably used. Zoning, he said, was comparable with taxation, in that it would only become unconstitutional if it were shown to be unreasonable and arbitrary.

He also advocated the extension of playgrounds along with the development of other facilities.

MASONS DEDICATE NEWPORT TEMPLE

Observances Open Eighty-Fourth Annual Conclave

NEWPORT, Vt., May 27 (Special).—Newport's new Masonic Temple, acclaimed to be the finest in Vermont, was dedicated here yesterday afternoon with appropriate exercises. The dedication was the opening event of the eighty-fourth annual convocation of the Grand Commandery of Vermont, Knights Templar and appendant orders.

The dedication ceremony was in charge of Most Worshipful Christie B. Crowell, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont. Representatives of the 14 commanderies in the State were present as well as a large number of Masons from the blue lodges in northern Vermont. At a meeting held in the Newport Armory last night Grand Master Crowell made an address, in which he told of the growth of Masonry in Vermont, and the active part taken in Masonry by the various Masonic orders in Newport. He was followed by Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, thirty-third degree, of Boston, Mass., Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The annual convocation opened at 1:30 p. m. today with the annual parade. Tomorrow morning the business session will be held, at which time officers will be elected. Measures have also been taken to form a Past Commanders' Association tomorrow.

HEARING FOR "GAS" PERMIT

Mayor Nichols vetoed yesterday a resolution of the Boston City Council refusing a petition of Jacob Yonkers for permission to establish a 2000-gallon gasoline filling station at Stuart Street, Arlington Street and Columbus Avenue, near the new Statler Hotel. The Council held that another filling station would be prejudicial to the Park Square district, but the Mayor thinks differently and the street commissioners will now hold a hearing on the petition.

Going Out of Business

1/3 Off
SALE CONTINUES
New and Beautiful Pieces still coming in.

Paul Revere Pottery
473 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

THAT special Thayer McNeil shoe, called Plastic, has been satisfying Boston people for so many years that its use is almost a tradition—a sort of perennial twig of the family tree. Of course its styles change with each new mode—but its comfort never.

47 TEMPLE PLACE 414 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON
Plastics are made for men, women and children and sold only by Thayer McNeil Company

(THAYER MCNEIL COMPANY)



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LAWS TO HELP EXPORTS ASKED

(Continued from Page 1)

Our Foreign Trade? The conference, under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the New England Export Club, devoted most of the day to group sessions, starting at 10 a. m. and ending at 4 p. m.

Resolutions were unanimously passed urging that the colleges and other educational institutions of Massachusetts give greater attention to studies concerning shipping and export trade; that a more competent personnel in this industry may be developed, and that the public may better appreciate New England's trade problems. It was suggested that the curricula be expanded wherever possible to include specific instruction along this line.

Another suggestion advanced during the day was that of Ernest W. Hatch, credit manager of Carr Pastener Company of Cambridge, who emphasized the need of an internal C. O. D. service, which would safeguard shipments to customers whose credit responsibility is not known.

Overseas Trade Obstacles

Dr. Klein said, in part:

"There have recently appeared along the routes of our foreign trade certain more substantial obstacles about which we should be well informed in order that we may chart our course with greater security. One of the outstanding difficulties that is embarrassing the exporters of all countries at this time is the constant shifting of market conditions. Mobility of trade prospecting has always been an essential virtue of profitable export, but it has never been so much in need as at present. The entire economic world has been remade since 1919, and the processes of transformation are still in full swing.

"New markets are constantly appearing and hitherto attractive ones are occasionally suffering impairment. In both cases the shifts seem to be accounted as to speed and intensity by the widespread pressure under which all things economic are now being driven. Admittedly this situation presents a decided problem to those engaged in export but it is a problem whose solution should be obtainable through American resourcefulness, ingenuity, and youthful contempt for the past, rather than through any solid adherence to bygone practices and prewar trade intelligence which is all too common among European exporters.

"To cite a concrete example, American automobiles are frequently being confronted these days in various European markets with suddenly imposed taxes, import restrictions, and other limitations; but these obstacles have not in the least impaired the growth of our automotive exports, whose total for 1925 exceeded that for 1924 by 51 per cent or \$113,000,000. The explanation for this amazing growth has been the unusual watchfulness of that industry in finding and capitalizing openings for new markets, not only on the Continent of Europe, but in such highly attractive territories as Australia, Argentina, and South Africa—areas whose terrain and economic needs are strikingly similar to those which the industry has so successfully met in this country.

Exchange Is Stabilizing
"Another factor of difficulty in our overseas trade which fortunately is

gradually being solved is the instability of exchange in certain areas. The ravages of this phenomenon are gradually being reduced to a small number of countries but even there they contribute toward shrinkage in buying power and temporary inflation of export activities on behalf of their own industries, thus upsetting various markets through encouragement of highly speculative buying.

"The development of local competition and of preferences to native industries has been an outstanding aftermath of the war and obviously presents some obstacles to our export progress. Over 55 countries have been modifying their tariff since 1918, inspired in almost every case by a readily understood desire to secure badly needed revenues and to keep in existence the maximum possible number of war-born native industries. In spite of this, however, there are still numerous possibilities for American industries; many of them in fact, directly stimulated by this new development, which, of course, is calling for the latest equipment in labor-saving machinery, new devices, patented specialties, and other products in which American industries have made outstanding contributions. For example, in Germany which has been the center of many such efforts toward stimulating national industries, there are active markets for such conspicuous American products as low-priced automobiles, typewriters, adding machines, household labor saving appliances, etc.

A notable obstacle which may well present formidable difficulties to our export if allowed to go unchallenged is the thoroughly uneconomic and harmful practice of governmental price fixing by certain foreign nations upon essential raw materials of which the United States is the leading consumer.

General Topics Considered

The five groups of the conference—export elements, packing and transportation, credits and finance, sales promotion, and imports—considered the following general topics at the morning session today: "How to Export the Order," "Documentation Simplified," "How Banks Help," "Recent Market Campaigns," and the "Import of Manufactured Products."

Final group sessions took up: "Where to Secure Payment," "How to Route," "Variations in Sales Terms," "Laws of Foreign Countries and Customs Suggestions."

P. W. Thayer of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, addressed the conference on the subject, "Modern Sales Policies." He deplored the air of mystery which some export managers formerly thought necessary to throw about the subject. The basic fundamentals of merchandising are probably essentially the same regardless of whether a manufacturer is trying to sell in Oshkosh or Rangoon and therefore, much of the supposed mystery falls away, he said. The methods of applying, of course, vary in different countries and under different conditions, thus permitting an impression of confusion.

"Successful selling in foreign markets does not depend on groping through a fog of technicalities com-

prehensible only to the initiated, but on the application of sound principles of merchandising."

With the exception of the luncheon meeting, technical discussions occupied the closing day of the conference, all designed to give the executives a more detailed knowledge of the varied elements necessary to expand New England trade. W. W. Lufkin, collector of the port of Boston, gave some particularly valuable customs data. From this pooling of experience it is expected that a definite program of export development will be shaped, so that it may be partially undertaken in the not distant future.

LEGION COMMANDER TOURS CONNECTICUT

John R. McQuigg Is Visiting Various Posts in the State

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 27 (AP).—John R. McQuigg, national commander of the American Legion, is preaching a doctrine of peace, preparedness and patriotism in a two-day visit to the legion posts of Connecticut. Law and order also find a prominent place in his address.

Following a swing across the State on the first day of his visit, Commander McQuigg's program called for visits to Waterbury today and Danbury tonight.

More than 1000 Legion members and guests in Hartford last night heard Commander McQuigg.

In a New Britain address he called upon the United States to take its place in order that it may in a permanent court of international justice and expressed the hope that the court would be equipped with the necessary machinery to make its decrees effective.

He urged that the idea of the universal draft be immediately enacted into law, asserting that should this country be forced into another war, "it should produce neither slacker nor profiteer."

MAINE EASTERN STAR OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

PORTLAND, Me., May 26 (AP).—Mrs. Marion O. McEllan of Caribou was elected grand matron of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star in Maine at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Grand Chapter here yesterday. Harry S. Grindall of Waterville was elected grand patron. Reports showed a net gain in membership of 801, making a total membership of Eastern Star chapters in Maine of 32,413. There are 184 active chapters in Maine.

SPECIAL CELEBRATION PLANNED

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 27 (Special).—A special civic celebration of the Fourth of July in observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence is being planned by Mayor Edmund P. Talbot, who announced today that he would soon appoint a citizens' committee, comprising members of the Fall River Historical Society and similar organizations to perfect arrangements.

'AD' MEN PLEAD FOR STABILIZING OF PROSPERITY

Unique Slogan Adopted by Pacific Slope Group for Annual Convention

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23 (Staff Correspondence).—Experts on the form and composition of commercial advertising are expected to write a new piece of copy in the history of co-operative effort and achievement among western advertising clubs when the twenty-third annual convention of the Pacific Coast Advertising Clubs Association meets here July 5-8.

The convention has adopted as its slogan, "Stabilizing Prosperity," a phrase intended to describe the function of advertising as an essential of successful merchandising, in which the buyer and seller are brought together at minimum expense to both.

That advertising today is an art and a profession, the convention will amply demonstrate. There will be 12 departmental programs, including that of the Better Business Bureau and general sessions, all focused on advertising problems on the Pacific coast and their solution.

Elimination of Fraud

The first of these, elimination of fraudulent advertising, is said to be all but completed through the work of the Better Business Bureau of the association. The departmental on this subject is a strong one, headed by Lou E. Holland, president of the national Better Business Bureaus, Inc. The department will show that fraud has been largely eradicated by measures punitive, corrective and preventive.

Another problem is the improvement of an understanding of advertising as fundamental in the conduct of business. In this stress of the relation between advertising and merchandising, the departmentals on community advertising and education will be reinforced by speakers of national repute in the general sessions to show the values of display copy beyond these first considerations of cost and immediate returns to the advertiser. Increase in this cost is, in turn, enforcing business to demand greater value for each dollar spent.

The value of community advertising movements in attracting new wealth and new population, and increased tourist travel will receive broad review. The various

New Location

North End Savings Bank
52
DEVONSHIRE
ST., BOSTON
Interest Begins June 1

advertising maneuvers on the Pacific coast, such as Californians, Inc., the campaigns of Los Angeles, San Diego and the Pacific northwest, will come up for discussion as examples of some of the most comprehensive types of promotion work that advertising has developed.

Colleges Extending Courses

The department on education will give an accounting of a survey of 20 advertising clubs and 10 colleges to determine what they are doing, not only in teaching the technical side of advertising, but in giving it accredited rating in colleges. Only Oregon Agricultural College and the University of Washington are giving majors in advertising in four-year courses. No university or college as yet offers a degree in advertising.

Features of the convention will be the 23 different departmental displays and exhibits of manufacturers' campaigns, an exposition of the mechanics of engraving, printing, photography, direct-by-mail and newspaper research methods, and three-minute contests between speakers of the clubs.

Among the speakers at the convention will be Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii; Lew Hahn, managing director, National Retail Dry Goods Association; Alvin Dodd, manager, domestic distribution de-

partment, United States Chamber of Commerce; Bruce Barton, New York; C. C. Parlin, director, bureau of commercial research, Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, and C. King Woodbridge, president, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

SEATTLE PREPARING TO GREET AMUNDSEN

SEATTLE, Wash., May 27 (AP).—Roald Amundsen and 15 of his companions in the transpolar flight in the dirigible Norge are expected to arrive in Seattle June 22. It had first been announced the explorer would not arrive until July 7, but the ice leaving the Bering Sea earlier than usual.

Captain Amundsen will come here on the steamship Victoria, and a meeting to arrange for a reception for him and his companions has been called.

OREGON AIR MAIL RESUMES

PORTLAND, Ore., May 20 (Special Correspondence).—June 1 has been set as the day upon which the Pasco, Washington-Elko, Nevada, air mail service, which was suspended shortly after its inauguration April 6, will be resumed. New motors have been installed.



All Kinds Of

Foreign Banking Transactions

Commercial Letters of Credit
Exchange transactions, including contracts for future delivery
Foreign collections
Travelers Letters of Credit and Travelers Checks
Foreign credit and trade information

Conference with our officers is invited

The Merchants National Bank of Boston

Established 1831

Everybody Wants "oodles o' hot water!"



75c. DOWN PUTS IT IN YOUR HOME

Here is your chance to have "oodles o' hot water" in your home—an abundant never-failing supply—for Dad to shave with, for the whole family to bathe with, for dishwashing and a hundred other household purposes. Hot water for everything and for everybody—all you want and all the time.

You Must Hurry
May 31st Last Day

On account of the number of orders coming in, it is a case of first come first served, so visit your nearest gas office immediately and order your water heater.

Why put up with the annoyance of old fashioned, slow methods of heating water when you can have a speedy heater installed for 75c down?

VULCAN WATER HEATERS

This Special Offer Is Good During May Only

Write, Visit or Phone Our Nearest Office

149 Tremont St., Boston
36 West St., Boston
202 Hanover St., Boston
11 Roxbury St., Roxbury
34 Freeport St., Dorchester
566 Columbia Road, Upham's Corner, Dorchester
657 Washington St., Codman Square, Dorchester
7 Harvard St., Brookline Village
1362 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline
399 Broadway, So. Boston
673 Centre St., Jamaica Plain
308 Washington St., Newton
683 Main St., Waltham
38 Central Sq., E. Boston
309 Broadway, Chelsea

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.



New England Telephone and Telegraph Company
O. J. IVES, Division Manager

GAZETTE HELPS
RUSSIAN FARMERCirculation Over 1,000,000
—Letters Classified, and
Writers Assisted

MOSCOW, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—Moscow's Bolshoi Theater, regular home of the Russian opera and occasional meeting place of large Soviet and trade-union congresses, witnessed an unusual type of celebration recently. The Krestyanskaya Gazeta, or Peasants' Gazette, probably the only paper of its kind in the world, was giving an entertainment in honor of the fact that its circulation had reached the 1,000,000 mark.

President Kallin, himself a typical peasant figure, with his shrewd, wrinkled face and straw-colored little beard, was on the stage to offer the greetings of the Government to the newspaper; and there was a large element of peasants, some of them marked by their long beards and homespun clothes, in the audience which crowded the theater, listened respectfully to the speeches and took obvious and almost naive delight in the unusual city entertainment that was provided for them after the speech-making was over.

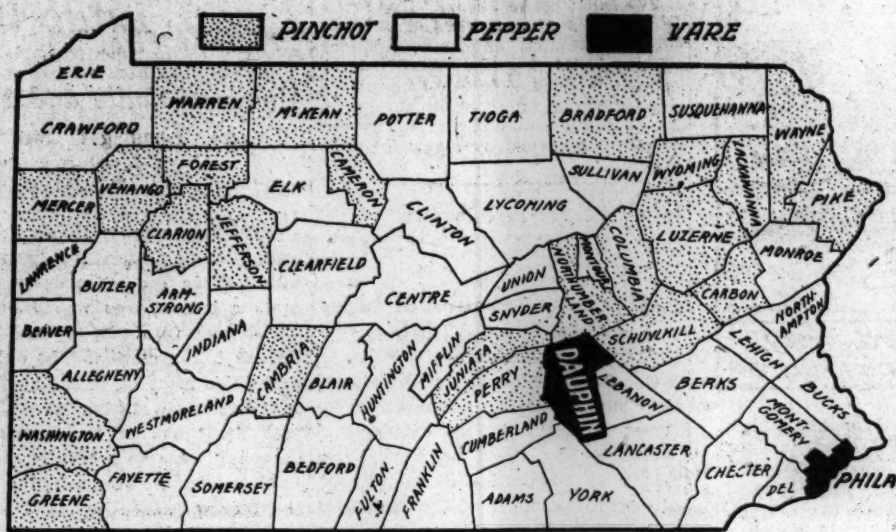
Gazette Popular
The entertainment helped to focus public attention on the very important rôle which the Krestyanskaya Gazeta plays in establishing closer relations between the Soviet Government and the peasants. One hears a good deal about the necessity of creating a "smitchka" or union between city and village in Russia; and sometimes talk on this subject considerably exceeds performance. But the Krestyanskaya Gazeta, under the able and intelligent editorship of Yakov Yakovlev, has become a big popular organ among the peasants, as its figure of a million subscribers conclusively demonstrates.

Much of the success of the Krestyanskaya Gazeta may be attributed to the fact that its functions go far beyond those of an ordinary newspaper. It makes every effort to persuade its peasant readers and subscribers to send in letters describing their life, stating their problems and grievances. Its success in this respect may be gauged from the fact that it is now receiving on the average 60,000 letters a month. Some of these are written by its large staff of more or less trained "snyokors," or village correspondents; others come from the masses of the peasants.

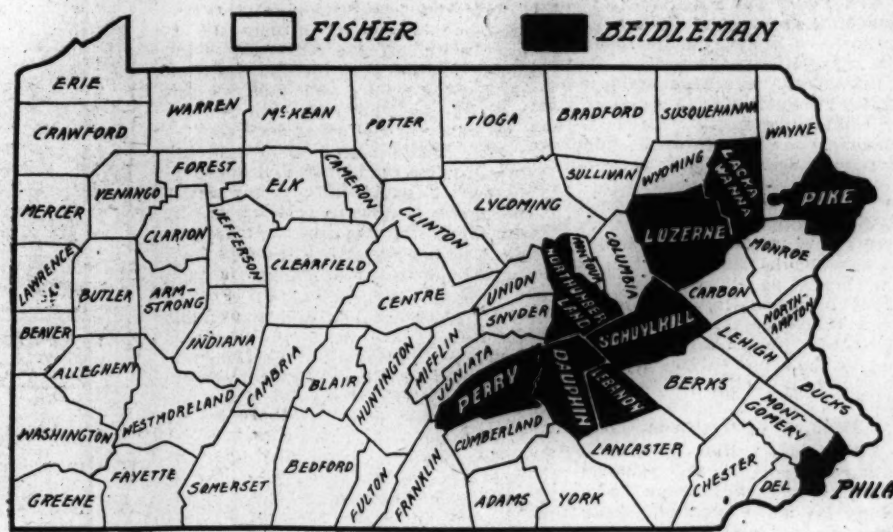
Letters Investigated
To print all these letters would require a journal of encyclopedic proportions; and the Krestyanskaya Gazeta appears only once a week in a rather small size. At the most it can only use in full or in part a hundred letters in each issue. But the other letters are not left unused or unanswered. The paper employs a large staff to sort out and classify the letters, which are then turned over to the proper authorities. If there is a question about land distribution the opinion of a legal expert on agrarian legislation is invoked. If a peasant accuses the local authorities of graft or maladministration, the Commissariat for International Affairs is asked to look into the matter. Technical agricultural questions are turned over to the Land Commissariat—and so on down the line.

As a result of this policy the peasants have come to regard the Krestyanskaya Gazeta as their own forum, and the editor of the newspaper, Mr. Yakovlev, testified that the peasant opinions, formulated in these letters, were of great assistance to the Soviet Government in framing its decisions on the new marriage law, on the question of turning over certain state forests to the peasants and on eliminating various abuses in the collection of taxes.

New York Evening Post Throws "A Little Light on a 'Wet Victory'"



With virtually all of the returns in, the figures show that Representative Vare carried only two counties in Pennsylvania for the Senatorial nomination in last week's primaries. These two counties were Philadelphia and Dauphin. Senator Pepper carried 42 counties and Governor Pinchot had 25.



John S. Fisher carried 58 counties, against nine given to E. E. Beidleman for the Republican nomination for Governor. Mr. Fisher swept the entire western end of the State, with Mr. Beidleman gaining only in the eastern counties, where there appeared to be a Pinchot-Beidleman alliance. Philadelphia gave Mr. Beidleman the bulk of his vote.

Reproduced from the New York Evening Post

ITALIAN FLIER
LAUDS SEAPLANEMarchese de Pinedo Tells
in London Lecture of Air-
plane Drawbacks

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 16.—That, taken all round, the seaplane holds distinct advantages over the airplane is the conclusion of the Marchese de Pinedo, who carried out the successful flight from Rome to Tokyo and back last year. Lecturing before the Royal Aeronautical Society, he explained the three big drawbacks for airplanes as being: the difficulty of having airdromes near large centers, much time being consumed in getting to and away from them by motorcar; the cost of construction and upkeep of these airdromes, and the difficulty of acquiring and the cost of organization of emergency landing places.

If the organization of landing places for the operation of commercial air lines is badly carried out or lacking, these difficulties are increased. It was noteworthy that during flights such as that made by the Americans round the world, the normal airplane landing gear had to be replaced for one portion of the trip by floats.

Easy Landing for Seaplane
If one looks at the map of Europe, said the Marchese, one can see that all important political and commercial centers are on the coast or on the banks of large rivers or waterways, on which alighting by a seaplane is easy. London, Rome, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Copenhagen, Leningrad, Oslo, Stockholm, Constantinople—all these offer water facilities allowing passengers and cargo to be discharged near the center of these cities.

This does not apply to Europe only, but to the whole world. Any piece of water long and broad enough to allow a seaplane the length to taxi for its take-off, sufficiently sheltered, and 5 feet or more deep, is good enough for the largest seaplane. So it may be said that alighting places already exist in all important centers of the world, being the natural results of the organizations of many hundreds of years of human labor.

Saving of Time
The only necessity as regards space in an airport is a length of from 300 to 500 yards to accommodate the taking-off and alighting.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TWO BLACK SPOTS!

Pennsylvania wet?

Study this map of last week's primary!

Senator Pepper and Governor Pinchot, dry, between them carried 65 counties; Vare, loudly a wet, carried two, Philadelphia and Dauphin, machine ruled. Dauphin covers an area of 521 square miles; Philadelphia, 133. The State's total area is 44,832. Thus,

for Varesim and its wetness, there were 654 square miles; opposed to Varesim, 44,178.

The count so far tabulated shows that for the Senate nomination, Pepper and Pinchot, dry, together received 841,824 votes; Vare, the wet, 591,571. For Governor, Fisher, dry candidate, received 642,328 votes; Beidleman, Vare wet candidate, 627,477. What's the answer?

FORMER MINERS' HEAD
TO RUN FOR SENATE

DENVER, Colo., May 27 (Special)—In an attempt to disprove the contention of many persons that "only a minister can be elected United States Senator from Colorado," Frank J. Hayes, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, announces himself as a candidate for nomination in the Democratic primaries next September.

Mr. Hayes was during the World War a member of the War Labor Board. At the request of President Wilson he visited almost every anthracite center in the United States, urging the miners to increase production. A large force of volunteer political workers will be organized in his behalf, it is announced.

Due to student opposition, the resigning justices declared that there has been no convictions by the court except for the most minor infractions. The court had been under fire, especially from students of the law school.

WISCONSIN STUDENT JUSTICES RESIGN
MADISON, Wis., May 27 (AP)—The University of Wisconsin student court, which has been in existence 16 years, ceased to function when the nine justices resigned, declaring that students do not want self-government.

Due to student opposition, the resigning justices declared that there has been no convictions by the court except for the most minor infractions. The court had been under fire, especially from students of the law school.

METROPOLITAN OPERA
HEAD SIGNS CONTRACT

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—The contract of Giulio Gatti-Casazza as general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, a post he has held for 18 years, has been renewed to extend until May 31, 1931. It was revealed by Otto H. Kahn, chairman of the opera company.

Observers of opera affairs believed the long appointment had been made, at least in part, so that if the Metropolitan moves to new quarters assurance may be had that Mr. Gatti will be in a position to lend his advice and experience in establishing the opera in its new home.

PACKET SERVICE RESUMED

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27 (AP)—Packet service on the barge canal between Buffalo and New York has been reopened after a lapse of 25 years when the steam barge Ontario of the Munson Steamship Company started for New York.

PRESBYTERIANS ELECT HEAD

SHARON, Pa., May 27 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. R. A. Hutchison of Pittsburgh was unanimously elected moderator of the United Presbyterian Church of North America at the sixty-eighth annual assembly in session here.

New Era of Industrial Peace
Foreseen by British EnvoyStrike Settlement Sustained Constitutional
Government, Sir Esmé Howard Holds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 27.—Great Britain emerged from the general strike arising from its coal mining dispute with less harm to its industries than was expected, and without serious interference to its financial situation, Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, declared at a banquet at the Hotel Commodore of the thirty-first annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men.

The adjustment of the coal mining industry, which he said he looked forward to now, would, he said, open a new era of internal peace and prosperity in Great Britain, "which also will have its reflex in the prosperity of the United States, which sells, I believe, 25 per cent of its total exports to the British Isles."

Faith in Free Government

"I believe the effect of the late crisis," he continued, "will be even greater than this, however. I believe it will have established once again and for generations to come a belief and a faith in the principles of free constitutional parliamentary government."

Expressing his thanks for the friendly interest shown by the people of the United States in the crisis, as well as the general sympathy he and everyone else felt for the plight of the mine workers, he quoted the pronouncement of Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, to the effect that the strike had been a threat of an alternative government against the regularly established constitutional one, and thus could not be tolerated by the great majority of people.

"Englishmen," he continued, "stood by parliamentary government. After a slight dislocation of transport and traffic these services were renewed with the aid of volunteers and the general strike bogey was defeated, crumpled up and collapsed. Let us hope it will never appear on the stage again."

Spurned Aid of Bolsheviks

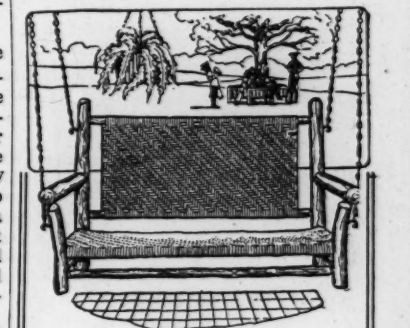
Four points, he said, must be stressed about the strike. First, it showed that the workers themselves were not revolutionary, even though the success of the strike would have amounted to a revolution. Second, it

showed that the British workmen would not accept financial assistance from the Bolsheviks. Third, it was a victory for constitutional government. And fourth, owing to the conciliatory attitudes on both sides and on the part of the public, there were left in the aftermath few real seeds of bitterness or discord for the future.

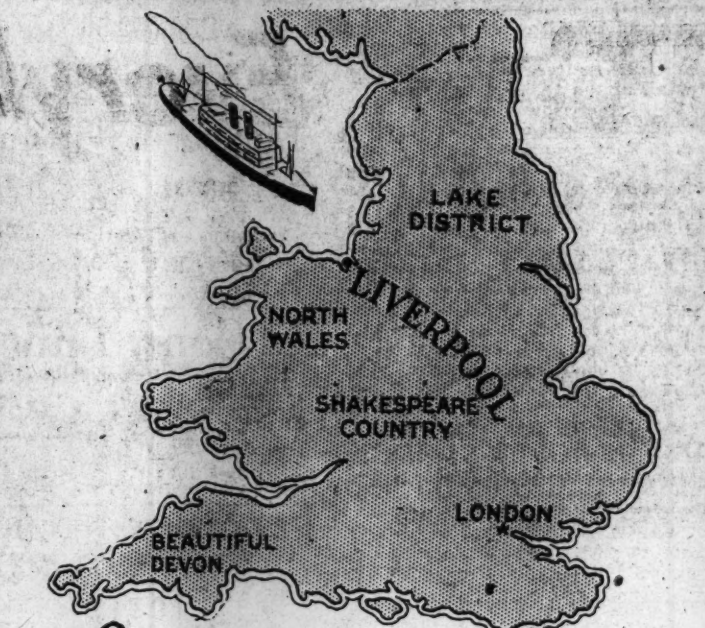
Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, who has served as a financial adviser in rehabilitating the post-war finances of several foreign countries, describing some of his experiences in this capacity, refuted the charge of economic imperialism made against the United States because so frequently its nationals have been called in to advise other governments.

"In no official financial commission I have been concerned with," he declared, "have I ever received the faintest suggestion from the American Government as to the attitude I should take. Our Government has had nothing whatever to do with my work."

C. C. Martin, chairman of the association's foreign credits committee, presided.



OLD HICKORY
Invites You
Old Hickory brings to your porch or garden the spirit of the great outdoors. It is part of nature itself. Sturdy built of strong, young hickory saplings. It is not only distinctive in appearance but unusually comfortable and impervious to rain and weather conditions.
We will gladly send you our new folder showing the most popular designs and tell you of a dealer who can show you the wonderful value in this really distinctive outdoor furniture.
Old Hickory Furniture Co.
Martinsville, Indiana

Sail direct to
LIVERPOOLLand in the heart of
England

THE complete relaxation of an unhurried sea voyage—and when you dock, England as it is today—thriving, modern, busy! This is Liverpool.

Then, but a step away, historic England breathing the spirit of the past—quiet, dreamy, pastoral. In its ivy covered inns one learns to know the England of song and legend—Chester, Stratford, Windsor, Oxford and the famous Lake District of matchless beauty.

North Wales, with its rugged and inspiring hills and moors and famed old castles, is only an hour from Liverpool.

And the ships that take you there are the new CARINTHIA, FRANCONIA, SCYTHIA, SAMARIA and LACONIA—each of them offering magnificent first-class accommodations at rates so moderate that you will be agreeably surprised. Sailings every week.

First Class \$218
Second Cabin \$135

Ask About Cunard Travellers' Cheques

Take your auto uncrated—no more trouble than your baggage.

Write or apply for Literature

to Your Local Agent

OR

CUNARD
AND ANCHOR LINES

126 State Street, Boston

Dainty Frocks of Georgette

Charming new frocks of georgette and flat crepe have come in this week, in the lovely, soft, spring shades. They are few-of-a-kind models, individual and "different," with pin tucks, scallops, flares, frills, and surprising little distinctive touches—in both one and two-piece styles.

Come in and visit our second floor, which is entirely devoted to dresses of the better sort, at prices representative of excellent values. You are always welcome even if you are "just looking."

Where individuality enhances style.

The Cora Chandler Shop

(Chandler's Corset Store)
50 Temple Place, Boston

So easy to freshen up old furniture!
It's wonderful how CARMOTE MEDIUM GLOSS ENAMEL will improve the appearance of furniture, walls and woodwork. Ten soft tints and white. Dries hard and smooth with a dull gloss finish. Can be washed repeatedly without injury. Out of our Economy Products sold by reliable dealers.
Established 1916
CARPENTER-MORTON COMPANY
Boston, New York and Philadelphia
17-19 Broadway St., Boston, Mass.

White Rock
Ginger Ale
Pale
It's at the dances!
It's everywhere!
Golden—sparkling—bubbling over with its pleasure-giving purity, White Rock Ginger Ale is the chosen favorite for dances. Vivacious in its character as any lively dance, its flavor lingers like the glamour of an old time waltz.
Yes, everybody everywhere is drinking it—at least, all those who know. Keep White Rock Ginger Ale on hand at home, for visitors and family—it wins wholehearted approbation from both young and old.
Sold by grocers, delicatessen, drug and candy stores, and served at restaurants, soda fountains and hotels.
Bottled only at
The White Rock Spring
Waukesha, Wisconsin

ENROLLMENT OF ALIENS ASKED BY CLUB WOMEN'S CONVENTION

Resolutions Adopted for Deportation of Law-Breaking Immigrants—General Federation Meeting Hears of Closer Ties With Foreign Women's Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 27.—Resolutions favoring enrollment of aliens, extension of citizenship teaching in the schools, and deportation of law-breaking immigrants have been adopted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention here.

An amendment to the charter intended to make the declared purpose of the federation conform more closely to its present program was also approved, with only four negative votes.

The charter, which was signed by President McKinley as his last official act, specified the object of the club as "culture" in various fields, and to bring women's clubs throughout the world into communication with each other.

Restatement of Objects
Officers of the federation believe the restatement of the objects which was approved today will make its charter accord more closely to the work for world peace, education, and public welfare which comprises the present program. The amendment states that "the object of this organization shall be to promote projects for the betterment of humanity and to take concerted action to that end."

The federation also formally approved the recommendations of Mrs. Sherman's biennial report.

Mr. Green on Child Labor
Appealing to members of the federation as "ardent champions of the cause of humanity," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asked their increased efforts to bring about speedy ratification of the child labor amendment.

Over 2,000,000 child wage-earners are now competing with adults in industry, he said, and a federal amendment to establish a minimum standard for child protection is necessary because of the present patch-work legislation with which the states are attempting to meet the problem.

"The products of child labor are sold on the open market. The manufacturers of this country whose products compete with those made by convicts, are persistently demanding that laws be enacted prohibiting convicts from making goods to be placed on the market. It is strange, indeed, that these same employers' associations, chambers of commerce, and employers of labor, are fighting federal legislation which will take children out of the workshops and factories and simultaneously they are fighting against the introduction of prison-made goods upon the market."

Competition of Child Labor
"Where the sale of convict-made goods has been prohibited the chief reason for such action was the fact that the labor of the convict displaced the labor of the free worker. In like manner the labor of the child displaces the labor of the adult wage earner."

That majority of American homes "are as poorly equipped for business as an office would be without telephone, typewriter, or desks," is shown by the General Federation of Women's Clubs' survey of the Nation's home equipment, according to Mrs. Maggie W. Barry of Texas, chairman of the federation's department of the American home.

Mrs. Barry's statement, based on reports from an investigation which has already covered more than 4,000,000 homes, bears directly on the chief subject under consideration in the biennial convention of the federation, in session here.

League of Nations Issue
Realization that the federation must sooner or later face the question of its stance on the League of Nations was forced upon delegates in greetings from two past presidents, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, which plainly indicated their desire for the federation to support the League as an instrument for world peace.

Having achieved the main objective of its international relations program of the last two years, when the Senate passed the Fort Snelling resolution, will a similar campaign by the federation for entrance of the United States into the League of Nations be the next step?

Can federation members divorce their stand on the League from partisan politics, considering it solely on its merits as an instrument of peace? These are the questions being asked by leaders in the federation's peace program. The answer will probably not be made until a future convention, but the issue has been squarely raised, in the first business sessions of the biennial.

Literature on the League of Nations is prominently displayed in the exhibit of the International Relations Department, with Mrs. Winter in charge of the booth, and hundreds of League bulletins and articles are being distributed among the delegates.

Increasing Foreign Contacts
The General Federation of Women's Clubs is increasing its contacts

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In foreign countries, according to reports brought by foreign delegates from China, Australia, and European countries. These foreign and territorial clubs vary from a group of 15 members in Athens to 10,000 members in the Sydney (Aust.) club, which has sent two delegates to the convention.

Mrs. Clara B. Burdette, correspondent for foreign and territorial clubs, said in an interview that she believed these affiliated groups, which consist of American women living in foreign countries and territories. Every important action of the federation in the United States is reported immediately to these clubs, keeping their members in close touch with activities of federation club women in this country. The result is a growing bond of international understanding, according to Mrs. Burdette.

International Co-operation Desired
"The thing which is drawing foreign clubs in increasing numbers into the General Federation of Women's Clubs is the desire of women for international co-operation," she said. "The development in our foreign field shows that women of the world are interested in the same fundamental principles—welfare of the home, improvement of education, world peace. Through these clubs American ideals are creeping into the home life of distant countries."

Progress in the first investigation ever made in the United States to uncover actual conditions under which women carry on the business of home-making was outlined in Mrs. Sherman's report on the home equipment survey. Between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 homes are covered in the completed survey of urban homes and plans are on foot for an equally extensive investigation of farm districts.

It remained for the federation to undertake a job long neglected by the Federal Government, according to Mrs. Sherman. The data is intended first to impress upon American women that the importance and dignity of their work in the home is equal to that of any American industry, second, to arouse them to the need for modern household equipment, and third, to supply invaluable statistics for the use of the Government and all organizations interested in home welfare.

Home Betterment Program
On the basis of this information, Mrs. Maggie W. Barry of College Station, Texas, chairman of the American home department, in co-operation with Mrs. Mary L. Oberauer of Washington, director of the home equipment survey, will plan a program to remedy deficiencies in home standards.

In an interview Mrs. Barry said: "We know from this survey that the majority of homes are as poorly equipped for business as an office would be without telephone, typewriter, or desks. I have visited Texas farms where the housekeeper had never questioned why her work-shop was a century behind in its labor-saving appliances. She took it as a matter of course that she should carry water from a well, and use oil lamps for lighting, while the farm was piped for water and wired for electricity."

"We hear many complaints from the farmer that his dollar is shrinking; so is his wife's. But her dollar does not stretch as far as it should, because she has never been taught how to spend it."

"It is even harder to understand why labor-saving devices are not used in city homes."

Finding the Reasons
"The home has not assimilated the industrial revolution. We are now going to try to find why this is so. Is it because the industrial utilities have not given sufficient attention to developing labor-saving devices within the home? Is it because manufacturers of home equipment have not put their product within the means of the average family? Or is it unwillingness to give this equipment proper place in the family budget?"

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conscious that home-making is a vocation. Recognition of this fact by the Government is simple justice."

Mrs. Barry has requested Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to authorize a change in the 1930 census recognizing the status of the home-maker. At present citizens occupied in banking, selling real estate, or bricklaying are so listed in the census; the housewife appears merely as Mrs. John Doe; occupation, none.

The American home department is also asking for legislation enabling the census bureau to include a new schedule listing equipment in the home, as it now lists equipment in the railroad, building, or coal industries. The support of all federation women for the bill pending in Congress to amend the census law is being asked by Mrs. Barry.

Removal of Overhead Wires
Resolutions calling for state legislation to compel the removal of overhead wires which mar the beauty of public highways and asking the international joint commission to refuse the application of lumber and power interests demand to raise the level of the lakes on the northern Minnesota boundary have been offered by Mrs. W. W. Miller of Akron, O., chairman of the division of conservation.

Noted writers and editors of American periodicals, with scores of "just plain reporters" who are attending the convention are recognized on the federation program by Press and Publicity Day. A dinner will be given in their honor by the federation press and publicity department of which Mrs. Leslie Springfellow Read of Fayetteville, Ark., is chairman.

Report on Law Observance
Mrs. Edward Franklin White, chairman of the division of law observance, reported on her department's activities. Mrs. White made a clear cut issue of the federation's stand on law enforcement and modification of the Volstead Act. Her appeal for the convention to again go on record as opposing modification was dramatic. Its enthusiastic reception by the delegates left little doubt that the federation is ready to meet the Los Angeles biennial of 1924 against liberalizing the law to increase the legal content of alcohol in beverages.

"Is it necessary that this general federation again take action on the question of the enforcement of the prohibition law or any other?" asked Mrs. White.

"Do we not, as a matter of course and without question, stand behind all penal laws and have we not repeatedly adopted resolutions at our annual biennials indicating our stand, first on the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and then our approval of the Volstead Law? Did we not at the Los Angeles biennial specifically approve the adoption of one-half of one per cent as the standard of alcohol in intoxicating liquors and oppose any weakening of the Volstead Law?"

"Without a Dissenting Voice"
"Have we not, as a matter of history, adopted all these resolutions without a dissenting vote and therefore held ourselves out to the world as unquestionably in favor of strict prohibition? Should we say we have done all that could reasonably be expected of us? Or is there something more we should do?"

"Yes. The whole question of law observance is on trial now, with a disregard for the prohibition law endangering a disregard for other laws."

"Do not understand me to say that the prohibition law is responsible for its violation nor for the violation of other laws. I would not insist your intelligence by assuming that you would believe such an anomalous proposition. But since the time of Adam we have been prone to seek some alibi for our transgressions and lay upon the law itself the responsibility for our transgressing."

Declaring that the highly organized opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement laws makes it necessary for the federation of women's clubs to give concentrated attention to the prohibition law in its campaign for law observance, Mrs. White called upon the delegates to again declare their unqualified support of the prohibition law and to use every instrument in their power to make their demand for its strict enforcement effective.

She put the issue squarely before them with the unequivocal declaration that, "We have come to the place where we must definitely enlist for law observance, both voluntary or compulsory, or face defeat in such

an ignominious manner as America has never faced it before."

Quitting After First Battle
"America has thrown off the tremendous burden of intoxicating liquor with all its attendant evils. Have you enlisted for the duration of the war, or are you going to quit after the first battle is won and before absolute victory is assured?"

Mrs. White called upon all club members to remember that the purchaser of intoxicating liquor really stands in a graver relation to the law than the bootlegger, to whom he is in fact offering a bribe to commit crime, thereby placing himself in the same criminal class even though he be otherwise a respectable member of society.

"Help to make this crime disreputable, help to make it unfashionable, call it by its right name, refuse to be smirched by any connection with it," she appealed.

Mrs. White's report also described progress in the nation-wide survey of all criminal courts, instituted by her division, and which is resulting in a highly valuable record of county and state courts. These records, Mrs. White said, will be of inestimable benefit in the campaign to "put the force in enforcement and the punish in punishment."

WOMEN PLANT TREES TO HONOR CLUB HEADS
SPRINGFIELD, O., May 20 (Special Correspondence)—Commendation of the planting of 15 red oak trees, forming a presidents' grove at Bryan Park in honor of 15 past presidents of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, during the recent annual convention here, came to the organization in a telegram from Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association. This planting was the first of its kind ever held by the federation and is in keeping with the tree conservation program being sponsored by the organization.

At the close of each president's term, a tree will be planted in her honor, with her name and date of service on a bronze plate on a small boulder in front of the tree. The federation will immediately take steps for the proper legislation to protect trees along public highways and has indicated a resolution that any trimming of such trees be under the direction of the State forester.

BETTER BEEF CATTLE, NORTH DAKOTA'S GOAL

FARGO, N. D., May 13 (Special Correspondence)—A beef cattle special train will be sent through North Dakota towns. This project is being sponsored by the North Dakota Live Stock Breeders' Association. The Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Soo railways are co-operating with the association, as is the extension division of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

John Lee Coulter, president of the agricultural college, has arranged a two-hour program for each of the 40 towns where the train is scheduled to stop. The object of the tour is to encourage diversification on North Dakota farms by giving farmers definite information about the raising of cattle.

SUMMER SCHOOL TO OPEN
HYANNIS, Mass., May 27.—The summer session of the Hyannis State Normal School will open on July 6 and close on Aug. 13, with Francis A. Bagnall as principal. Besides the regular courses this year there will be a school of physical education under the direction of Florence A. Somers, assistant state supervisor of physical education.

DR. DOGGETT TO GO TO EUROPE
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 27 (Special)—Dr. Laurence L. Doggett, president of the International Young Men's Christian Association College, and Mrs. Doggett will sail in a few days for Europe, and will attend the International Young Men's Christian Association Convention in Helsinki, Finland, next month.

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Worcester, Mass. Special Correspondence
THROUGH a combination of unforeseen circumstances, the cellar of a certain New England home became partially filled with acetylene gas. One of the accompanying menaces was the unprecedented flooding of the cellar during extremely heavy rain following an equally heavy snowfall.

The first intimation which the family had of the situation was when one of them noticed a peculiar odor, and the head of the house, upon investigating, discovered the condition. His first thought was to turn off all the illuminating gas upstairs—for electricity had not then been installed in the home—and in turning back to do this he entirely overlooked the far greater peril of a fire in the furnace.

At that moment his 19-year-old nephew entered the house, and, on being informed of what had occurred, ran briskly down the cellar stairs, to the rhythm of his favorite melody, which happened to be the Beethoven Minuet in G. Stepping into the 1 1/2 feet of icy water, Sunday clothes and all, he was the first to get out of the cellar. He was waded over to the furnace, and with the aid of a large coal shovel, shoveled water into the firebox; so that in almost less time than it takes to tell it, the fire was extinguished.

Was it any wonder that a few years later in France the same cool judgment and quickness of action saved the situation on more than one occasion for his company? Or that, under all conditions, his comrades learned to listen to and welcome the sweet, cheery little strain of the Minuet in G?

Victoria, B. C. Special Correspondence
A VISITOR to a sparsely settled part of northern British Columbia spent the night in a comfortable but isolated homestead. To his surprise when the long working day had drawn to an end, he saw his hostess take an armful of battered and torn books, and with a large supply of glue, and other mending material, begin to make them more presentable.

On examination, some of the volumes were found to have pages missing, and the continuity of the story being thus destroyed, the mender's habit was to type out on her superannuated machine, either from other copies in the case of well-known books which she happened to have, or as well as she could from her own imagination, sufficient matter to carry on the thread of the tale.

This mysterious occupation was readily explained to her puzzled guest. In the outlying parts of the Province, books are difficult to get, and where there are only a few people, the Provincial Traveling Library does not operate, unless directly to a prominent person, or student needing special reference books. This woman, therefore, voluntarily repairs and distributes discarded books from this library and from various other sources, and so brings a boon that can scarcely be too much appreciated by her fellow settlers.

HOUSE WOULD TIGHTEN POSTAL GAMBLING BAN

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—By a vote of 262 to 78 the House has passed and sent to the Senate the

Ramsayer Bill to tighten the law against using the mails for gambling devices.

The measure would deny the mails to newspapers, circulars or pamphlets "containing any advertisement of any lottery, gift, enterprise, or scheme of any kind offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or containing any list of prizes awarded by means of such scheme."

GOVERNOR SIGNS STREET CAR BILL

Authorizes Operation of Lines by New Haven Railroad

Governor Fuller last night signed the bill authorizing operation of street railways in Springfield and Worcester by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which already owns most of the securities of the lines. Under the bill, they may acquire sufficient additional securities to operate.

The Governor objected to the bill when it was first sent to him, and as a result of his objections its operation is contingent upon approval of the governing bodies of the four municipalities and towns affected. The road formerly operated the street railway lines, but under legislation adopted during President Roosevelt's administration, was forced to give them up. The present legislation marks the return to a corporate situation which prevailed in 1890-1905, and led to political and economic complications which characterized the turn of the century.

SARGENT SCHOOL HAS RECORD CLASS

Education is the development of character, Prof. David S. Muzzey of Columbia University, told the graduating class of the Sargent School for Physical Education at the commencement exercises held yesterday afternoon in First Church, Cambridge. The purpose of education, said Professor Muzzey, is not to acquire a trick memory or to accumulate knowledge. The person who survives the best service, he explained, is the one who finds himself. To serve best, it is necessary to see that one does not lose his best self in the process, Professor Muzzey added.

Honors in the class of 140, which in the largest the school has ever graduated, were distributed as follows: for practice, for excellence in physical exercise and activities, the Misses M. Cowdry and Bertha Erickson; theory, the background of physical exercises, the Misses Mary Sanders, Eleanor Smith and Ruth Pulling. Honors in both were bestowed on Edith Emerson, Evelyn Heacock, Mary MacLean, Florence Maubly, Ethel Roberts, Vera Whitman, Deborah Wuzell, Elizabeth Wellman and Pearl Wilson. The last two named receiving the highest honors.

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North Cambridge 'Gas War' Ends With Drivers Victors

Motorists Smile and Fill Tanks as Prices Slide Down as Low as Six Cents—Today Same Gas Is 20 Cents—Smile Fades

Quiet reigns today in North Cambridge where yesterday a "gas war," which drove the price down to six cents a gallon, was waged between the Service Oil Company and David Keefe's filling station. The only evidence this morning of the hostilities, which ceased last night at 11:30 was that the tanks of the Service Oil Company were so nearly empty that J. W. Nelson, the owner, had to prime the pumps before he could fill the tank of a motorist who called about noon. But his son, William A. Nelson, arrived opportunely with a full tank truck to replenish the supply.

Gas is selling at both filling stations today at 20 cents a gallon.

The "gas war" is of some antiquity. North Massachusetts Avenue in the region of these two filling stations is dotted on both sides with the pumps of many rival motor fuel companies. The agencies of the larger companies maintain the standard price of 24 cents. More than a year ago, Mr. Nelson who owns his own trucks and buys his oil at wholesale from large dealers, instituted reductions that sent noticeable tremors throughout the whole gasoline business of Greater Boston. His price was consistently two to four cents lower than that of the larger companies, and it has been thus maintained ever since.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Keefe, next door, put out a sign reading 19 cents. Mr. Nelson retaliated by reducing his figure to 18 cents. Mr. Keefe dropped to 17. So it went, back and forth, all day long, with the changes occurring at more frequent intervals as darkness fell. The Keefe station dropped its price from 12 cents to 10. The Service Oil Company went to 8 cents, Keefe to 7, Service to 6.

News of the "war" had spread throughout the ranks of Boston motorists. Cars arrived by every thoroughfare until traffic was blocked for nearly two miles along Massachusetts Avenue. Mr. Nelson looked out of the door of his station and saw the headlights of automobiles gleaming at him as far as he could see up or down the avenue. Whereupon, deciding that discretion was, as he had frequently heard, the better part of valor, he picked up his sign and hastily retreated indoors, locking the door. As soon as his rival

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CONTROL OF BAGDAD RAILWAY STYLED OF VITAL IMPORTANCE

Turks Claim Treaty Right to Transport Unlimited Troops
Over Syrian Section—British Government
Intervenes in Matter

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4 (Special Correspondence)—The Bagdad Railway, which has been constructed as far as Nisibin, is of vital importance in Near Eastern politics because it is the only Turkish railway which approaches Mosul vilayet, and the Turkish general staff would want to control this line before undertaking any extensive operation in the Mosul region.

When Franklin-Bouillon and Mustafa Kemal made the famous Angora accord in October, 1921, which amounted to a separate treaty of peace between the two countries, they agreed in one clause that "the Turkish Government would have the right to transport troops" over the Syrian section of the railway. This clause was never interpreted, and when the Turkish general staff demanded permission to send unlimited troops into the vicinity of the Mosul frontier last spring to crush the Kurdish insurrection, the British Government intervened at Paris, and the French Government only gave permission for 25,000 troops to pass, although actually 35,000 passed.

A Military Parade

The British Government believed that the Turks were using the Kurdish rebellion as a pretext to concentrate troops near Mosul, but as far as that was concerned the Turkish staff was only making a military parade to show its strength.

Since then the French and Turks have been quarrelling over the interpretation of the Angora accord, as the latter demand the right to send an unlimited number of troops over the Syrian section of the line, and for any purpose they choose. The French said they would only pass troops to be used for internal purposes, and only a limited number of those. The French have given formal assurances to the British Government at various times that they would not allow any Turkish troops to pass through Syria during a Mosul crisis, and it is very

much to their interest for if the British had to give up Mosul the French position in Syria would become untenable.

On the other hand, the French Government has always tried to use its control of the Bagdad Railway as a means of pressure against the British to receive favors elsewhere, and it has threatened several times to turn the railway over to the Turks in order to extract some particular concession.

Control of Railway

The control of the railway puts the French in an awkward position, however, and that is why they may be willing to get rid of it. If there is a war over Mosul and the French refuse to let the Turks pass, the latter will stir up constant trouble in Syria. If they let the Turks pass, the British will make France pay elsewhere.

The French control of the Bagdad lines is only temporary, anyway, as the Turks intend to build a 50-mile connection on their side of the line, if they do not get control of the junction which is a few miles south of the border, and then they will hold all the line from Constantinople to Nisibin.

Every time the French have threatened to hand the Syrian section of the line over to the Turks the British have protested that a mandatory like France cannot surrender mandated territory without permission of the League of Nations, and that point has never been settled.

Signor Montagna, the Italian delegate at the Lausanne peace conference, supported the Turkish cause, and again there with the hope of getting concessions upon his return to Constantinople he could not get a single favor or concession for Italian business men, and he was replaced by a new man and a new policy. The new Italian Ambassador uses a heavy hand, and the Turks understand him perfectly.

In the Ship Lanes

SUPERVISION of the large ships has caused the development of an "assistant captain," known by different titles on the various ships. This officer whose duties roughly correspond to those of an executive officer on a warship, is second only to the captain and is in addition to and superior to the regular first officer, second officer, and so on down the line.

The United States Lines terms the man in charge of the Levantine "captain," and the second in command is called the "first commander." On the larger White Star liners, these two positions are known as commander and assistant commander; on the French Line, the titles are commander and second captain, and on the Cunard Line, captain and staff captain.

These officers do not ordinarily command a regular watch, such duties being devolved to the first, second and third officers, the captain and his assistant remaining in general charge of the ship and its passengers, and having supervision of the regular deck officers.

New York-Atlantic City Line
Plans are again being made for a line to operate between New York and Atlantic City, the schedule calling for a seven-hour run. Such a line was established a year or two ago but apparently was unsuccessful. The present project is said to have the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce of Atlantic City. Two ships are to be used in the service, each having accommodations for 1100 passengers, and being equipped with antirolling devices.

If a direct landing is to be made at Atlantic City it would have to be in the inlet, the depth of which is not believed to be sufficient for vessels of any size. A landing on the outside at the long piers which project

into the ocean would be impossible at most times, due to the heavy sea running.

Replacing Munson Liners
The steamship Munargo will be used by the Munson Line to replace its various ships engaged in the South American service from New York. One at a time, the four vessels will be withdrawn for overhauling. The Munargo will take the place of the American Legion from New York June 5, and upon her return from Rio and Buenos Aires will in turn, substitute for the Southern Cross, Pan America and Western World.

Great Lakes Transit
The first sailing of the Great Lakes Transit Corporation this year will be on June 15 when the steamship Tionesta will depart from Buffalo for the cruise through the lakes, calling at Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Houghton and Duluth. Following this, there will be

departures every three days from Buffalo for the scenic trip through the lakes, the other ships used being the Junata and Octoraro.

The season on the lakes has been delayed this year by ice, which did not go out as early as is customary. The grain and ore boats have started from the head of the lakes but are said to have encountered ice on parts of their trips.

Grain Moving East
Grain is moving through the lakes for reshipment through the New York State Barge Canal. A shipment of 30,000 bushels, a part of a 900,000-bushel shipment in storage at Oswego, N. Y., recently started east over the canal, the first grain to move from that port by canal in 30 years. A further movement of 3,000,000 bushels for routing via Oswego and the Barge Canal, from Port William, Ont. (where the Canadian Pacific delivers to the lake steamers) is also reported to be on the way.

Providence-Block Island
Service between Providence and Block Island is now on a triweekly basis, with departures from Providence Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m. From Newport to Block Island, the boat runs daily, except Sundays, at 9:45 a. m. due Block Island at 12:45 p. m. It returns from there to Newport at 1:45 p. m., running through to Providence on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Liner Movements
DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK
Saturday, May 29

Olympic (12:10 a. m.); White Star; Cherbourg, Southampton.
Belgenland; Red Star; Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.

Baltic; White Star; Cobh, Liverpool.
Bergensfjord; Norwegian-American; Bergen, Oslo.

Orduna; R. M. S. P.; Cherbourg, Southampton.
Franconia; Cunard; Boston, Cobh, Liverpool.

Transylvania; Anchor; London, Glasgow.
Caronia (12:10 a. m.); Cunard; Plymouth, Havre, London.

Ryndam; Holland-American; Plymouth, Bologne, Rotterdam.
Montcalm; Lamport & Holt; east coast South America.

FROM MONTREAL
Saturday, May 29
Doric; White Star; Liverpool.

FROM SEATTLE
Thursday, June 3
President Jefferson; American Oriental, Orient.

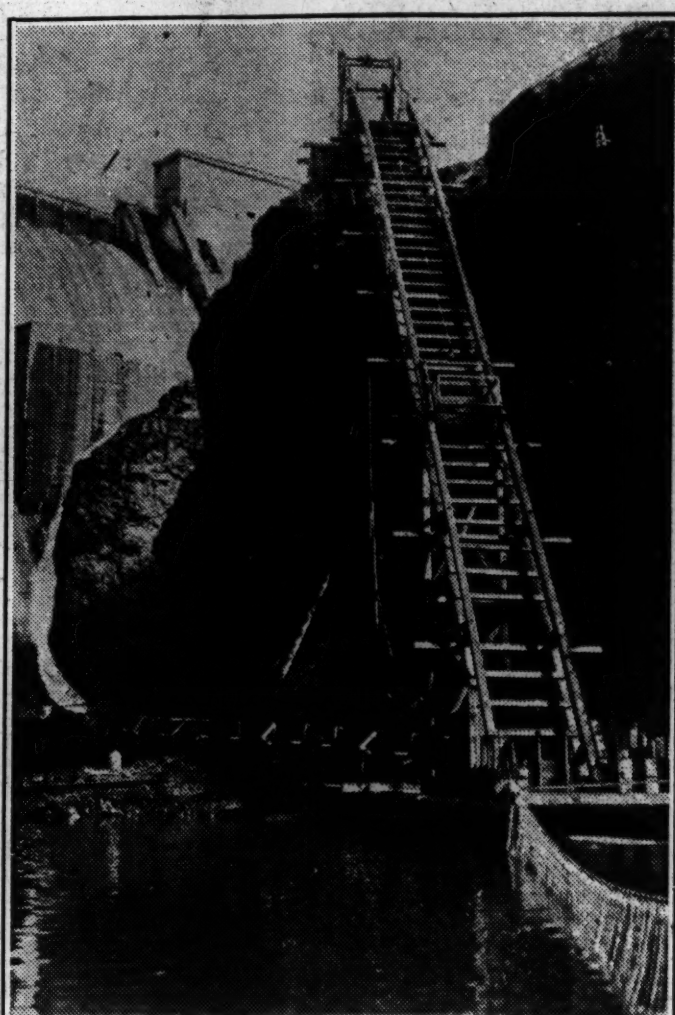
ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK
Friday, May 28
President Harding; United States; Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg, Berengaria; Cunard; Southampton, Cherbourg.

Minnehaha; Atlantic Transport; London, Bologne.
Rotterdam; Holland-American; Rotterdam, Bologne, Southampton.

SUNDAY, MAY 29
Auronia; Cunard; Liverpool.
DUE SAN FRANCISCO
Wednesday, June 2
President Wilson; Dollar, Orient, President Monroe; Dollar; world service (westward).

READING CONTRACTS FOR LIGHT
Reading citizens yesterday by a vote of 1037 to 527, ratified by referendum the vote at a previous town meeting placing the contract for furnishing electricity to be built to the town, to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. On May 3 the citizens voted to make the contract and yesterday's formal referendum settles a problem which has been pending for two years.

Fish Ride Free Over This Dam



Salmon Coming Up the Columbia River Are Given a Surprise on Reaching Power Dam. First They Are Inveigled Into Jumping a Small Waterfall and Find Themselves in a Wooden Tank. From Here They Are Taken Flopping Up a Conveyor and Slid Down a Chute Into the Water Above the Obstruction.

COURT OF CLAIMS JUDGE NOMINATED

President Names Kentuckian—Appoints Tax Board

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—McKenzie Moss of Kentucky, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been nominated by President Coolidge to be judge of the court of claims in place of the late Judge George E. Downey.

The President also reappointed 13 members of the Board of Tax Appeals and named three additional men to serve on the board. Those named were:

For a term of 12 years: Jules G. Korner of North Carolina, Charles R. Rundell of Oregon, John J. Marquette of Montana and Logan Morris of Utah.

For a term of 10 years—Benjamin H. Littleton of Tennessee; William R. Green Jr. of Iowa; Percy W. Phillips of New York; and Charles M. Trammell of Florida.

For eight years—William C. Landon of Kansas; Charles P. Smith of Massachusetts; Sumner L. Russell of Minnesota; and John M. Sternhagen of Illinois.

For six years—J. Edgar Murdoch

parents will continue to be an important part of the work of the organization. Mrs. Malstrom as well as other speakers, have expressed great faith in youth.

Frederick G. Kennedy, principal of the North Central High School of Spokane, places approximately 95 per cent of the parents of school children in the "disinterested," or indifferent class. This he said is a challenge to the Parent Teacher Association movement. A definite part of the program to be followed this year will be to increase the membership of the Parent Teacher Association.

ANCIENT MEXICAN CITY DISCOVERED

Believed to Have Been One Stronghold of Toltecs

MEXICO CITY, Mex., May 27 (Special)—Discovery of a large ancient city is reported by the archaeological expedition, which left Mexico City recently to explore in southern Mexico and northern Guatemala. This city is believed to have played a big rôle in the Pre-Columbian history of Mexico and to have been populated first by Toltecs who went southward after the disruption of the Toltec empire on the uplands of Mexico.

The Toltecs warred with the Zapotecs and Mexicas, driving them into the mountainous country and taking possession of the land. The pressure of various warlike races finally forced the abandonment of the city after several centuries, according to tradition, which is borne out by the fact that the ruins show mingling architectures of Zapotecs, Toltecs, and Mayas.

The city contains many great buildings with cut stone blocks weighing many tons. The colony pyramids show the vast population and the attention given religion. The numerous pillars of cut stone bear hieroglyphics similar to those of the Mayas. The expedition is taking many photographs to aid the study of the ruins and comparison of civilizations.

COAST GUARD CUTTERS ADDED

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20 (Staff Correspondence)—Four additional coast guard cutters, costing \$3,600,000, are provided for the Pacific coast in federal legislation just passed. This closes a two-year campaign conducted by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with shipping and other coast interests. The four cutters are to be built on the Pacific coast. Six other coast guard cutters for patrol service are likewise authorized.

of Pennsylvania; William D. Love of Texas; John B. Milliken of Arizona; and Ernest H. Van Fossan of Ohio.

All except Messrs. Milliken, Murdoch and Van Fossan are members of the present board.

PARENT EDUCATION CALLED SCHOOL NEED

SPOKANE, Wash., May 27 (Special)—In an appeal for a more understanding parenthood, Mrs. Victor H. Malstrom of Tacoma, president of the Washington State branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in convention here, said that the education of disinterested

CHURCH-LABOR UNDERSTANDING IS APPEAL OF WILLIAM GREEN

Social Problems and Humane Movements Offer Common Meeting Ground, A. F. of L. Head Tells Baptists—Urges More Christianity in Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 26—"There must be an understanding between the church and labor," declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the Northern Baptist convention, in session here.

Laying down as a fundamental for America's religious progress the necessity of a closer understanding between the workmen of the nation and the church, Mr. Green recalled that Christianity first made its appeal to workmen, and emphasized the common meeting ground which labor now has with the church in the social problems of the age.

He concluded his address, which in substance was a pronouncement of organized labor's attitude toward organized religion, with a determined plea that all men of good will support the passage of humanitarian legislation, instancing in this connection the child labor amendment to the Constitution.

"As the representative of the great, organized labor movement, I present to you some of the outstanding reasons why there must be understanding between church and labor," Mr. Green said.

"First, they are both of the people. Their membership is drawn from the masses of the common people. Second, both are idealistic in character and are founded upon the innermost feelings of the heart and mind. Third, they both seek to promote the moral, spiritual and cultural welfare of the people. Fourth, both organizations are seeking to find a solution of social and industrial problems. Fifth, both are endeavoring to raise the standards of living and standard of citizenship."

Christianity and Trade

Mr. Green said that the Bible states that the common people heard the teaching of the Master gladly. It is to the masses of the people, he said, that his own organization appeals. It cannot be ignored, he said, that there is now a lack of personal contact between the masses of the people and the church organizations.

He attributed this fact to distrust that has arisen and developed out of clashes between Capital and Labor. Workingmen must be made to know that the church is sympathetic to their righteous aspirations and material and religious welfare, he

explained. The work of the church would be correspondingly easier, Mr. Green added, if the problems of industry were correctly solved.

Mr. Green offered as a substantiation of his argument the case of China where he said Christian missionaries had an easier time, in spreading their Gospel before the recent Western industrialism was introduced. The missionaries, he said, are now asked if the western capitalists who control and dominate affairs, are the representatives of Christianity.

"The Church must demand," declared Mr. Green, "that Christianity should not only be taught and professed but also that it must be applied in human, industrial and business relationships."

Labor Would Co-operate

The social creed of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America was commended by the speaker. Little public attention has been given to the work of organized labor in assimilating the unskilled and alien worker coming to the United States, he went on. Vast good has been done in this way through the exercise of forbearance and charity in dealing with the emigrants by organized labor, he said, adding:

"Organized labor invites the church to learn to know and understand the work which it is doing in the promotion of the brotherhood of man through the organization of the people of all creeds, colors, and nationalities into the American Federation of Labor."

While it is possible for honest men to disagree over some matters, Mr. Green concluded, there are certain humane undertakings which compel universal co-operation. As one of them he cited the protection of children. Church and Labor, he said, should unite for this cause, and he made a direct reference to the proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution. He added:

"Let us strive together, the church and organized labor, in making the lives of the people brighter and better, in bringing both material and spiritual blessings into their lives and into their homes! Let us unite in a common effort, developing a citizenship of such a high standing as to guarantee the perpetuity of American principles and American institutions."



Do you know why BUICK 4-wheel brakes are mechanical

Buick 4-wheel brakes are built on the same sound mechanical principle as the two-wheel brakes you always have used.

The brake on the outside front wheel releases when turning a corner. The outside front wheel needs to turn in a larger circle to avoid skidding and Buick brakes let it turn.

And the operating parts of Buick brakes are steel—drop forgings—the most durable construction known to engineers.

For safety's sake, and for easier driving, pick Buick and Buick mechanical 4-wheel brakes.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

the Better BUICK

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES
ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL
BUILD THEM

Standard Six	
2-pass. Roadster	\$1125
5-pass. Touring	1150
2-pass. Coupe	1195
5-pass. 2-door Sedan	1195
5-pass. 4-door Sedan	1295
4-pass. Coupe	1275

Master Six	
2-pass. Roadster	\$1250
5-pass. Touring	1295
5-pass. 2-door Sedan	1395
5-pass. 4-door Sedan	1495
4-pass. Coupe	1795
7-pass. Sedan	1995
5-pass. Brougham	1925
5-pass. Sport Roadster	1495
5-pass. Sport Touring	1525
3-pass. Country Club	1765

Actual freight and government tax to be added.

The Tribune

Winnipeg
"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

The Edmonton Journal
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta
THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1888

A great newspaper covering a rich territory of great Canadian interest. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.

"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

Japanese Lantern Plants
(Physalis Franchetii)

Grow for profit and pleasure. A wonderful decorative plant. The fruits are dried and orange-variety and are sold as a delicacy. Propagated by root divisions. Root divisions ready now. For descriptive circular, request orders and prices upon application.

1000 per dozen. Price \$1.00 per dozen. 1000 per hundred. 1000 per thousand. 1000 per ten thousand.

REMOND GARDEN, Ltd.
1000 per dozen. Price \$1.00 per dozen. 1000 per hundred. 1000 per thousand. 1000 per ten thousand.

1000 per dozen. Price \$1.00 per dozen. 1000 per hundred. 1000 per thousand. 1000 per ten thousand.

1000 per dozen. Price \$1.00 per dozen. 1000 per hundred. 1000 per thousand. 1000 per ten thousand.

1000 per dozen. Price \$1.00 per dozen. 1000 per hundred. 1000 per thousand. 1000 per ten thousand.

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1000 per dozen. Price \$1.00 per dozen. 1000 per hundred. 1000 per thousand. 1000 per ten thousand.

1000 per dozen. Price \$1.00 per dozen. 1000 per hundred. 1000 per thousand. 1000 per ten thousand.

Commander Donald B. MacMillan has ordered from Swift & Company the meat products for his latest Arctic Expedition.

Commander MacMillan's scientific studies in the Polar Regions have brought him world-wide recognition.

The noted explorer realizes the necessity of having the best foods and supplies in order that members of his party may enjoy the fitness necessary to carry on their labors.

In 1923 Swift & Company was proud to be called upon to furnish the supplies for the expedition.

In 1925 a repeat order for the Geographic Society trip was a satisfaction.

In ordering for the trip scheduled to start from Wiscasset, Maine, on June 1st, Commander MacMillan said, "We want supplies such as you have furnished before, the best as always and packed with the usual Swift care."

When the Bowdoin and the Sackem sail, Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon, Brookfield Butter and "Silverleaf" Brand Pure Lard, and other products will help to furnish many appetizing Arctic meals.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.
69 Wholesale Distributing Houses in
New England Territory

Central Office, Boston, 60 North Market Street
C. H. Simons, District Manager

HOFF REFUSED
MORE PERMITS

Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee Issues Report on Athlete's Standing

Charles Hoff, Norway's famous all-around athlete, who has won records in the indoor and outdoor pole vault records, will not be permitted to compete further in athletic meets sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States according to a statement issued today by William C. Proot of Boston, chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the A. A. U.

Hoff has been under suspension for some three weeks on account of refusing to compete in the Pacific Coast A. A. U. championship meet at San Francisco, May 8. Charges have also been made against him based on alleged exorbitant expense accounts and activities connected with motion-picture rights. The committee says that it has found it impossible to obtain certain information regarding some of his activities and has made its decision on information furnished by the chairman of the A. A. U. in his announcement.

The committee does not plan to pursue any investigation, but will permit Hoff to continue his participation in the United States. The statement reads as follows:

"The committee on foreign relations of the Amateur Athletic Union has been conducting an investigation to determine the advisability of granting permits to Hoff to compete in the United States. The committee has found that Hoff is a Norwegian pole vaulter for competition in this country. The committee has found information regarding some of Hoff's activities, but on the basis of the information in hand, the committee has decided to approve further competition by Hoff in this country.

The committee recognizes the right of any athlete to refuse to compete in any meet when he feels that he is not in proper condition to do himself justice or because he needs a period of rest. For this reason, the action of the committee is not wholly based on Hoff's refusal to compete at the meet in San Francisco, in which he had agreed to participate.

"When Hoff first came to the United States he was advised that, since he speaks perfect English, had acquired the benefits of a college education and considerable business experience, it was unnecessary for him to be represented by an interpreter, manager, attorney, agent, friend, or relative; that the Amateur Athletic Union had no authority to dictate to him what he should enter, and that he was a free agent in every way as long as he conformed to the rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the Amateur Athletic Union.

"Some phases of Hoff's activities in this country have been very unsatisfactory to the committee, and have become more so in the past few weeks. Mr. Hoff is a guest in this country and is the outstanding athlete of all Norway. For these reasons, the committee does not intend to pursue any investigations, but will be content with refusing Hoff further competition in this country."

PASADENA, Calif., May 27 (AP)—Charles Hoff, suspended Norwegian pole vaulter, has sent a telegram to Frederick W. Ruben, secretary of the A. A. U., asking that he be reinstated to which he struck at the failure of the A. A. U. officials to give a decision of evidence and a plea for Hoff's reinstatement. Hoff declared his intention of sailing within the next week for Norway.

TWO WORLD RECORDS
CLAIMED FOR THOMAS

BROOKLANDS, Eng., May 27 (AP)—Perry Thomas, noted automobile driver, today established what are claimed to be two world records in a 400-horsepower, 12-cylinder automobile.

Thomas drove one kilometer each way from a standing start in an average speed of 86.9 miles an hour and drove one mile from a standing start in two directions at an average speed of 128.4 miles an hour for five kilometers. This also is claimed as a world record.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Cincinnati	24	14	.632
Pittsburgh	21	17	.556
St. Louis	21	19	.525
Brooklyn	18	21	.462
New York	17	21	.447
Philadelphia	14	21	.400
Boston	13	24	.350

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Cincinnati	24	14	632
Chicago	21	13	618
Pittsburgh	19	16	543
St. Louis	21	19	525
Brooklyn	18	17	514
New York	18	20	474
Philadelphia	14	21	409
Boston	19	19	398

GAMES THURSDAY

New York 3, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 5.
Pittsburgh at Chicago (postponed).

GAMES THURSDAY

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

CARDINALS MOVE UP ONE PLACE

St. Louis	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	x-8	12	2
Cincinnati	...	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0-5	8	2

Batteries—Rhem, Dyer and O'Farrell;
Lucas, May and Pielnich. Winning
pitcher—Dyer. Losing pitcher—May.
Umpires—McLaughlin, Rigler and Mc-
Cormick. Time—2h.

BROOKLYN OUT OF FIRST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.
Brooklyn	13	24	.350
New York	17	21	.447
Philadelphia	14	21	.400
Boston	13	24	.350

PHILLIES MAKE 10 HITS

Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	14	21	.400
New York	17	21	.447
Philadelphia	14	21	.400
Boston	13	24	.350

CORRELL CREWS ARRIVE

The Cornell University crew, under the direction of Coach Charles A. Lueder, arrived at the Back Bay Station this morning at 7:48 and immediately moved to the Hotel Lenox, where reservations had previously been made. After their morning workout on the Charles River, they planned another late in the afternoon. Cornell brought with it a party of 26 men, United States Naval Academy crew consisting of a party of 22 under the command of Robert Butler, are due tomorrow morning. The Navy will stop at the Hotel Lenox.

GREAT BATTLE IS EXPECTED
FOR COLLEGE TRACK TITLE

Five Colleges Figured as Leading Candidates for I. A. A. A. Outdoor Team Championship Which Starts in Harvard Stadium Tomorrow—New Records Expected

INTERCOLLEGE A. A. A. A. CHAMPIONS		
Year	Winner	Points
1877	Columbia <td>25</td>	25
1877	Columbia <td>30</td>	30
1878	Columbia <td>30</td>	30
1879	Harvard <td>30</td>	30
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2025	Harvard <td>42</td>	42

of doing it, but should he also run the mile, he may not better the present mark although he is expected to win under and against K. B. Barkley, '26, Pennsylvania State, was second last year; J. C. Locks '27, Syracuse, was third; A. M. Briggs '27, Yale, fourth; R. E. Wells '26, Pennsylvania State, fifth. M. L. Smith '27, Yale and W. F. Schmidt '26, Columbia, are other good entrants.

It is expected that the men who placed in the 120-yard high and 220-yard low in 1925 are back again and it looks as if they would come pretty close to repeating. Wells '26, and A. M. Grumbles '26, both of Southern California, winners of first places in those events last year, are expected to win. Capt. R. E. Wolfe '26, Pennsylvania State, their most serious rival. Last year Wolf was second in the high and fifth in the low. R. E. Wells '26, Pennsylvania State '28 of the South and fifth in the low for 155, or better, while their fast high hurdlers are J. P. Murphy '26, Boston College, and E. C. Wells '26 Dartmouth; Capt. C. H. Moore '26, Pennsylvania State, and W. S. Edwards '28, Yale. In the low hurdlers there are also R. E. Georgetown, and C. C. West '27, Stanford; L. H. Enos '27, California, and H. G. Steinbrenner '28, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

It is hardly expected that a six-foot jump will place in the high jump as D. L. Ford '27, Stanford; T. A. Workman '27, Stanford; O. L. Hamilton '27, California; H. J. Coggeshall '28, Southern California; J. H. Moody '28, Dartmouth; and J. H. Enos '28, Pennsylvania, have done better than that. O. A. Kendall '27, Bowdoin; G. P. Deacon '27, Bowdoin; L. M. Fitter '28, and W. F. Thompson '28, Princeton,

Architecture Art News Musical Events

Chicago Architectural League

Chicago, May 22 (Special Correspondence)—FRANCE and the middle West join hands in the current show of the Chicago Architectural League Exhibition, May 1 to 31. A large portion of Blackstone Hall in the Chicago Art Institute is devoted to the work of Prof. Jacques Carlu, winner of the Prix de Rome in 1919, now head of the department of architectural design at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The rest is hung chiefly with the work of Chicago architects. While the absence of eastern men is regretted, the exhibition offers interesting examples of architectural progress in the middle West. Of especial interest is an exhibit of recent work of Howard Van Doren Shaw, awarded the gold medal of honor of the American Institute of Architects this year.

"The skyscraper is redeeming the failure of the architects of the last generation made of it," commented T. E. Tallmadge, F. A. I. A., who has written the foreword to the exhibition catalogue. This exhibit shows the adapted Gothic in the Tribune Tower and the McKinlock campus buildings of Northwestern University. The latter, designed by James Gamble Rogers and Childs & Smith, associate architects, is interesting for the grouping of buildings of different heights into a unified whole.

Ellis Saarinen Among the younger architects, the influence of Ellis Saarinen, who competed unsuccessfully for the Tribune Tower award, appears stronger than that of the winning competitor. Notable among the work of the younger group is that of Fred Ahlson, recipient of the \$1000 traveling scholarship prize of the Chicago Architects' Club. His plan for a building of great height consists of a broad base of many regular stories, from which rises a tower-like structure, receding by six steps to a lofty height. The whole is a building of unusually restful proportions.

The trend toward simplicity in residential architecture is noticeable. Suburban houses shown here have the solidity and sincerity of old-world provincial styles, expressed in the new-world manner and adapted to new-world needs. Among the exhibitors are Huszagh & Hill, Russell S. Walcott, Howard Shaw, Thomas Harlan Eliott and S. S. Beman. Diminutive house models are an attractive variation from photographs in this exhibition.

A Cameo Theater The collection of photographs representing Mr. Shaw shows some of his distinguished work. In the Goodman Memorial Theater of the Chicago Art Institute he achieved dignity and spaciousness, notwithstanding the peculiar limitations imposed by a city ordinance requiring a low building on the site chosen. Simple lines and faultless proportions produce the effect. A memorial gallery situated between the entrance hall and the auditorium of the theater, although actually small, has a royal sweep. The interior of the theater gains dignity by fumed oak paneling and a series of entrances all closed by mechanically controlled hangings.

A solid little house, with lines of great simplicity and beauty, is displayed in photographs of the home of S. V. Norton, at Bloomfield, Mich.

Philadelphia Orchestra Season

PHILADELPHIA, May 24 (Special Correspondence)—The season of the Philadelphia Orchestra just closed presented a number of works new to the American public. The concert which caused the greatest amount of mental disturbance, accompanied by some physical manifestations rare in Philadelphia Orchestra concerts, was Edgar Varèse's "Amérique," which had its first performance anywhere. This eccentric work at its best can be considered merely as an experiment in sound; at its worst, it is cacophony raised to the nth power. The reception of the composition, which employed such unusual "instruments" as a siren, slaps, sticks and 17 other percussion devices, was vociferous.

New works in the symphonic field included the Fifth Symphony of Mikosky, a really beautiful work. Brahms was the model upon which the symphony was constructed, but there was nothing of mere imitation in it, and the work deserved further hearing.

Mr. Stokowski, this season also, gave the first American performance of the sixth and the seventh symphonies of Shubert, both of which are conceived in the stern if not forbidding idiom of the great Finnish composer, and neither of which achieved more than a success of esteem. One of the most convincing works of the season was the Concerto Grosso for string orchestra and piano by Ernest Bloch. It made a profound impression at the pair of concerts, at which it was first given, but somehow, in a season replete with "repetitions," Mr. Stokowski did not give it again.

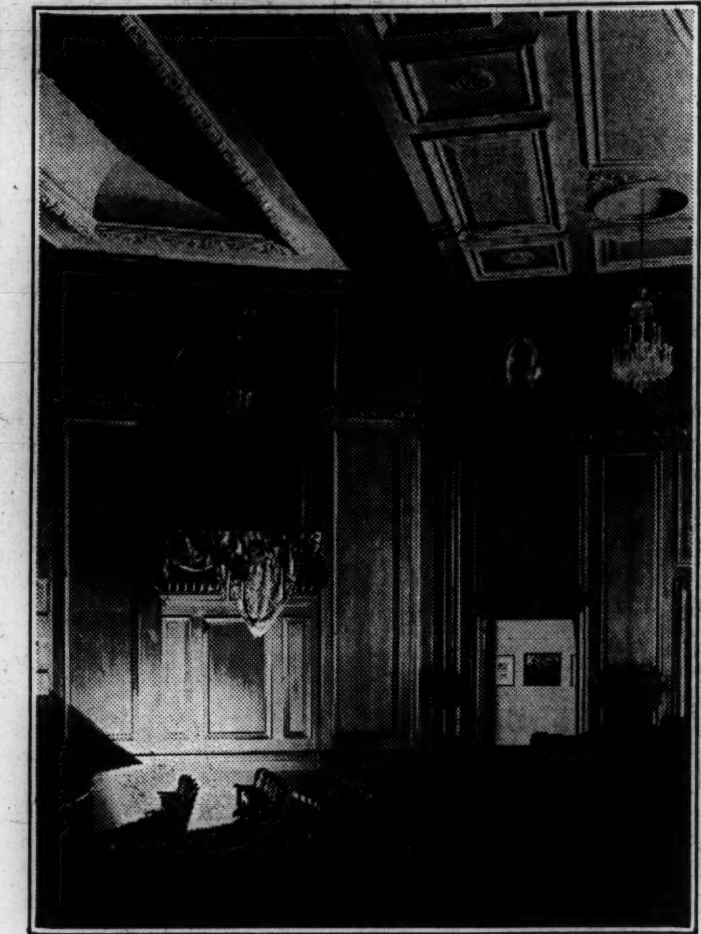
Other works which had their first hearing were the D minor overture of Handel, orchestrated by Mr. Stokowski; a Glagolice Mass by Dopper, the Dutch composer (also an American first performance), a skillfully written work, some of the beauty of which was lost because of its excessive length; the first American performance of the Second Orchestral Suite of Georges Enesco and of Malipiero's "Three Studies," a cacophonous and not altogether convincing composition, and the first American performance under the direction of the composer of Respighi's "Pini di Roma."

designed by Mr. Shaw. More formal are the Quadrangle Club of the University of Chicago and the University Church of the Disciples of Christ, buildings which harmonize with the style of the Chicago campus.

Tallmadge & Watson, specialists in church architecture, have three interesting examples of their work. A sketch for the First Congregational Church of Evanston is a worthy expression of Protestant architecture in its simplicity and grace. A plan for a beach subdivision, done in water colors, is delightful for fresh coloring.

The works of Jacques Carlu constitute an exhibit in themselves. Here are architectural sketches in water color essentially French in their craftsmanship and in their subordination of a masterful technique to an original, brave handling.

Although handicapped, as is the whole exhibition, by being placed in a gallery already filled with reproductions in plaster of old-world architecture, Carlu's exhibit triumphs over the difficulty. Here is



Designed by Howard Van Doren Shaw, Whose Work Received This Year the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects.

ancient Rome restored, not as an academic feat but as a vital reality. Using intense reds and greens, Carlu has made the ruined temples young again with a conception that is modern yet not irreverent. It is archaeology interpreted by the imagination, schoolboy lifted by imagination. Professor Carlu's plans for the restoration of the Capitoline Hill are themselves beautiful compositions. Visitors to the gallery stop before them as before imaginative pictures. So artfully blended are the mellow colors, so well planned the lights and shades, that the finished work has the appeal of a fine canvas. The artist, held by subject matter within severest bounds, rises as if by virtue of his limitations into the realm of pure art.

Water-color sketches and etchings give proof of Professor Carlu's mastery of two other media. His design opened to the public for the first time.

The name signifies "house of mud bricks" and is, as nearly as has been possible, a copy of the Spanish type of home which was the first to be built in this New Spain and which is the foundation of the style of architecture so appropriate and so universal in the southwest.

Built in the form of a hollow square the house covers approximately a half acre. Excepting the two formal reception rooms with the right of the entrance, none of the chambers are connecting, but all open directly on a paved and covered patio which, in turn, opens on a garden with fountain and walks.

On one side of the square are bedrooms, bathroom with sunken pool into which the water had to be carried, the kitchen and apartment of the resident priest. At the end is the saddle room, in which there is a fireplace, and space to quarter the rooms. On the opposite side are more bedrooms, with the children's room to the front and the parents' apartment occupying the space to the left of the entrance, which opens directly through to the garden. This form, almost invariably followed, insured quiet and seclusion as well as the protection which was necessary in the days of early settlement.

The Casa Adobe was built under the auspices of the Hispanic Society. Its completion was interrupted by the World War. It is now the property of the Southwest Museum and is planned to furnish it after the manner of the grandes who occupied it.

for a palace for the League of Nations, which won him the Prix de Rome, is on display also. This exhibit of the work of a master of architectural design is a new feature of the Chicago Architectural Exhibition. Because in this case it represents the work of a man of force and originality, it is likely to have an influence tending to the freer use of color in this field.

Landscape Architecture Exhibit, Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, May 22 (Special Correspondence)—The third annual exhibit of landscape architecture is now being held at the Casa Adobe of the Southwest Museum, 4603 Pasadena Avenue, under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Sculptors' Guild of Southern California.

The collection of photographs of landscaping, which occupies several of the rooms, as well as the sculpture arranged within the patio garden, have a fitting setting and share honors with the Casa Adobe now

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New York Exhibitions

By RALPH FLINT

ULTRA-MODERN tendencies in art are well illustrated in the work of two Russians, Gabo and Pevsner, now represented at the Little Review Gallery, recently opened on lower Fifth Avenue. They belong to the group of continental artists generally known as Constructivists, and they have arrived at some interesting conclusions in their three-dimensional experiments. They have selected to use a thick sort of celluloid from which to fashion their models, and by combining variously tinted sheets with metals and wood they achieve forms of surprising beauty and originality. They aim at the dissociation of the idea of volume from the idea of compact mass, and give, as it were, the abstraction of the visual image in terms of its internal construction.

Depth, not mass, constitutes to these innovators a real spatial element, and so in constructing a torso of interlocking planes in the transparent celluloid they arrive at figures of tremendous strength and vitality. At first glance these airy armatures may appear unwarranted and trivial, but once the aim of these Russian constructivists is glimpsed, they take on a quite unsuspected charm and significance.

Constructions Gabo goes in for high reliefs, while Pevsner sets his figures against colored backgrounds. One of the most interesting models presented is Gabo's project for a tower of light, to be erected in some city square and to be made of glass and metal. Crowning the structure is an arching band of metal which would be realized in the finished fountain in the new century tubes, now so much in vogue for night advertising; while up through the various planes and projections would be filtered shafts of light, bathing the whole thing in modulated effulgence, and turning the entire fabric of the fountain into a quivering body of flame.

In the architectural school exhibits this year, the schools represented are Armour Institute of Technology, the Harvard School of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Illinois. Massachusetts Institute has confined its display to the work of its Chicago students.

The trend toward simplicity in residential architecture is noticeable. Suburban houses shown here have the solidity and sincerity of old-world provincial styles, expressed in the new-world manner and adapted to new-world needs. Among the exhibitors are Huszagh & Hill, Russell S. Walcott, Howard Shaw, Thomas Harlan Eliott and S. S. Beman. Diminutive house models are an attractive variation from photographs in this exhibition.

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THE HOME FORUM

Upon a Certain Impatience in Writers

AMERICAN readers of non-fictional prose no longer wish to be entertained but to be informed. If they were all vocal and could make their literary wants known directly in clear speech, the great majority of them, it appears, would say not "Give us amusement," and not even "Give us wisdom," but "Give us facts." Such seems to be the belief, at any rate, of the publishers and editors whose business it is to discover and to supply the public demand for literary wares, and it seems a matter in a decision so fundamental they should all have gone astray.

While making an extended survey, recently, of the magazine literature of America, I found innumerable "articles" upon innumerable topics, but in a whole year's journalistic output of the entire country there was only a handful of true essays. These "articles" were for the most part well written, according to the rather simple and superficial standards of their kind of composition. That is to say, they set forth in clear elementary words the leading "facts" of the subjects under discussion. Seldom indeed was there anything in them that could properly be called thought about those facts. The assumption seemed to be that facts are somehow satisfying in themselves, and that if we know only enough of them together in one place the whole pile will somehow be equivalent to knowledge. It seemed to me, as I read on and on, that this belief is no less naïf than that of a millionaire who might suppose that a sufficiently large pile of dollars would somehow be the equivalent of happiness.

These innumerable "articles" were well written, I say, according to the rather low standards of their type, but when I tried to measure them by literary standards I saw at once that they were flat, styleless, and mechanical. They were always clear in meaning; now and then I found one that was also cogent and persuasive; but higher than this they very seldom aimed and never reached. Now know, of course, that clarity is itself a literary virtue, often very difficult of attainment, and I have toiled with stubborn words too long to cry it down, but I should hardly say that clearness alone will suffice to make literature or even good reading. The multiplication of facts is clear, and it is full of facts, wedged together as tight as they will stand, but it is not literature.

By the time I had read some five hundred of these brief, brittle papers I thought that I might venture a few tentative conclusions about those who wrote them, and even about those for whom they were written. Writers and readers alike, I said to myself, seemed to be in a great hurry to arrive somewhere, no matter where, and to get something for themselves that they were not quite sure about. There was a little bit of little leisure, and it was true I knew that they could have little chance to make literature or to enjoy it. I thought that they were too impatient to reach their indefinite goals to find much happiness upon

their journey, and I remembered that for the purposes of art it is almost always better "to have traveled than to have arrived." It seemed to me that the writers were for the most part business people of pen and typewriter—which would not have been to their discredit, of course, but they had been something more in addition—and that the readers who supported them were business people too in demanding the highest possible interest in the way of hard fact for their investment of time.

But I have thought since that I was too hasty in these conclusions. Writers can supply their public with only such wares as editors think the public will like, and readers, for the time being, must take what is provided. As I consider some of the "articles" that I have read, I am inclined to think that our magazine editors are underestimating their audiences, providing too much journalistic comment upon current events, too many dull extracts from the encyclopedia, and too little literature. Most readers do want facts, I still believe, rather than art—if there must be a distinction—but there is a larger public for refined and highly civilized writing, I also believe, than my survey of current magazines led me to think.

Perhaps I can best sum up the impression left upon me by those weeks of reading in the periodicals by saying that the familiar essay seems for the present to have disappeared. The place of this most highly civilized of literary forms has been taken by the "article," the business of which is to inform or to argue. Twenty years ago there were several magazines in America in which one could expect to find true essays, urbane, well-managed, charming in style, wise and keen in subject matter. Writing of this kind is still to be found in the magazines of England, but in America it is to seek. Reams of persiflage and semi-literary nonsense are still prepared by professional press-feeders, but this work lacks the wisdom and the richness that we look for in the true essay. What is called the "light touch" in writing is a rare gift and a rarer achievement, and we are not convinced that a man has it merely by his ability to whip words into a verbal froth. To adopt a metaphor from piano playing, the light touch must include the legato, the staccato, the singing, and the pearly qualities; glissando alone will not suffice. Now it happens that most of our literary entertainers seem to be content, just at present, with the glissando touch alone.

But let us recall the grace and beauty of the literary form we have temporarily lost in order that we may hasten thereby, though ever so little, its inevitable return. (For it will come back into favor again because it answers to a perennial literary need, and it will come soon, I think, in response to a popular demand.) The familiar essay is unlike the "article" in one of its basic elements. The "article" is in all being not journalistic—written, that is, for and about the passing day—but timeless. Although it may amuse us by toying with current facts and fables, it is actually concerned all the time with the unchanging elements of human nature. It is different also in being more serious than it seems, whereas the "article" is usually less so. The good essayist is likely to be a man well informed and well-read; he may even be learned; but he carries his learning so lightly, with so constant a sense of its secondary importance, that he always seems to know just enough for his immediate purpose, no more and no less. The essayist may teach, he may even argue, but he never allows his reader to suspect that he is doing so. He makes his writing not out of almanacs and encyclopedias and card catalogues but out of himself. This means that he must be, as we say, "somebody" to begin with. A good teacher will cheerfully undertake to teach any adult who can read and punctuate to write suitable "articles" in ten lessons. To make a good essayist requires something more like ten generations.

The chief mark of the essay is its amenity. Written by and for people who are not in haste to grow learned, and who realize that literature is an experience rather than a school, an art and not a business, the essay at its best has the qualities of cultivated conversation. A true essayist knows intuitively that information is best conveyed by indirect means, and he knows also that good manners forbid a heavily didactic, not to say a dogmatic tone. He allows for and delights in the endless variety of human nature; he collects and treasures the oddities of character and of conduct that the daily scene presents; he glories in the dramatic colors struck out in his fellows by the events of a changeable world. More than most men he has the wisdom and the charity to postpone judgment until he has learned to understand. Yes, I think it is his main business and chief effort to understand. This leaves him little time and little taste for final judgments. Unlike the makers and the readers of "articles," he is not impatient for quick returns. He takes "all the time there is." Although he may work at letters as a business, he adds the loving devotion that makes any kind of righteous activity into art. He has a deep respect for the facts, but chiefly because he sees how they may be transformed into something better. The truth about anything is never to be a matter to be come at by direct and violent acceptances and rejections but only by slow approaches; and he suspects that it is found only by patient qualifications, that it is seldom black or white but a thing of quiet shadings and nuances.

In this rough characterization are the marks of the highly civilized man, whose guidance, enlightenment, and friendship we shall always need. Let us hope that he will soon return to us.

Hepaticas
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
They are like shy children
Drawing their pink and purple
trunks
Closely about them,
Refusing to lift their lovely heads
Even to meet the sunshine,
But smiling down
When the cool, moist earth
With wistful joy.

"Let the winds blow," they whisper.
"Our soft furry coats
Will keep us snug and warm.
When the cool, moist earth
Flushes our hillside
We will unbend our slender stems
And stand straight and tall
Like school children
Ready for their drill.
But do not ask us
To look up at the sun:
We are children of the shade,
Dream-children, perhaps,
Loving the moist fragrance of the soil.
If we look closely at the earth
We will see tiny green things—
Our friends and neighbors—
Push bravely up
To greet the sun
And our slender, furry stems
Will quiver with joy
At this miracle of spring!"

Ice Work

At first sight the tongue of ice descending from a snowfield into a valley seems a clumsy tool to do geological work. It is a mass of solid and brittle material that appears devoid of all flexibility and even of the power of movement; and yet this seemingly immovable solid has a facility of transport and sculpture that even running water can hardly equal, and it impresses a most unique and striking set of forms upon any region it has occupied. Our most splendid mountain ranges, with their sharp peaks, their deeply hollowed U-shaped valleys and their rock-bound lakes, owe their daring shapes to the work of ice; and in much of northern Europe and North America the lowlands received their smoothly swelling or hilly forms from the shaping of the rocky surfaces and the spreading of the loose materials by ice.

The thousands of years of later influences have not greatly modified the impress the ice sheets left upon the continents. The engine of ice, though usually moving only a few inches or a few feet in a day, is tireless and singularly well equipped for its work. For the supporting of heavy weights it is a solid and can carry on its back all the masses quarried from the cliffs by frost and rolled down upon its surface by the avalanche. Blocks the size of a cottage are borne away without effort, though very slowly, and for hundreds of feet from its edge the glacier may be buried under the debris heaped upon it.

And yet the whole vast mass of apparently solid ice with the load upon it is in constant slow motion, is constantly changing its form to adjust itself to the rocky surface beneath, and is always advancing in answer to the pull of gravity. The center of the icy stream moves faster than the edges, as in a river of water. The motion is more rapid on the outer side of a curve in its channel than on the inner one, just as in the flow of water; but as it is a brittle solid its mode of adjustment to these changes and to the varying grades of its valley is, of course, entirely different from that of a liquid. The actual mechanism by which it moves is not entirely certain. Glaciers are made up of "grains" of ice, each an imperfect crystal, which are capable of adjustments among themselves. Pressure lowers the freezing point of water and when, in the motion of the mass, one grain presses too severely on another, a little liquid water is formed which slips always to a place of less pressure and instantly becomes solid again. This property of "regelation" no doubt aids in the slow movements of the glacier, but the process goes on so inconspicuously as not to be observed. On the other hand there are large scale adjustments of the ice, forming "crevasses" and even "seracs," which are among the most striking and important of their features.—From Introduction to "Ice Ages Recent and Ancient," by A. C. Coleman.

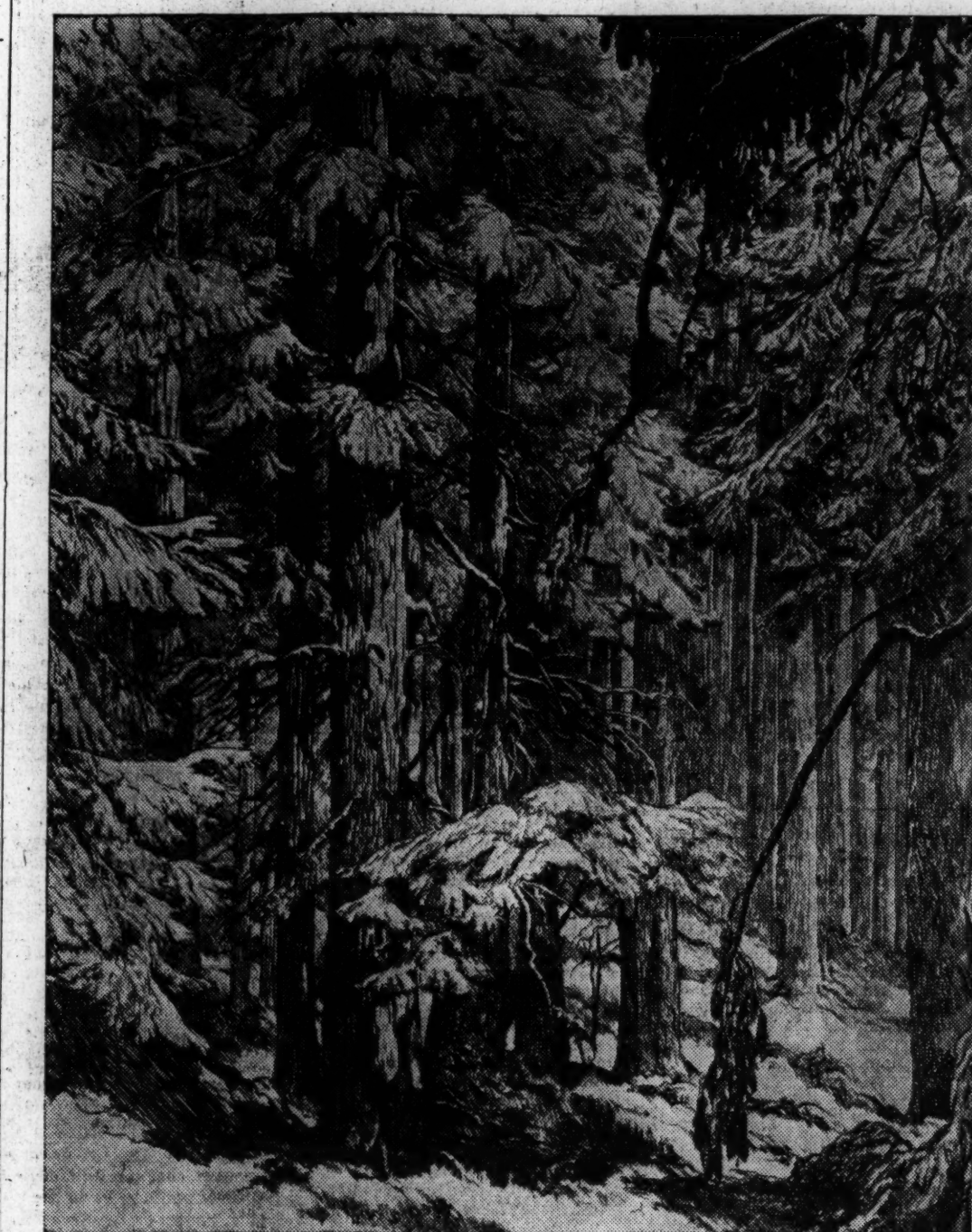
The Hawthorn Tree

The legend of the tree in the front yard for centuries promises enchantment, though the little cottage is shedding its color and becoming gray, while the tree that casts its fraternal shade upon the windowpanes and across the arching doorway is brilliantly pink with its hard pressed blossoms.

Everyone who passes along the street of a Sunday on the way to the park remarks the glory of the hawthorn, for the enchantment of the tree, rich in English lore, spreads farther than the shade cast under the beams of the setting sun that sinks into Puget Sound. Friendly to all, the tree wears its pink blossoms with grace and dignity. It is a definite part of May-time, indicating the full tide and color of a May that is fast yielding to June, as the hawthorn is wooed away by the south wind. The pink petals make of the narrow street a poem, with rhythms which the wind supplies. In coloring and grace the tree is like a colonial lady in a new brocade. It is a mood of calm fruition, a kind of passivity, placid, serene, with heavy white clouds amassed overhead, sleek cattle drinking from the pools and patient laborers. But always strong, vigorous, sturdy. Come give us similar landscapes. His brown, however, is more of a golden-bronze. Here is one where a picturesque windmill—all of gold-bronze—forms the center. He, too, is interested in clouds; he too subordinates the human figure until it becomes incorporated into the landscape. Beyond there is a little town,

The Forest's Interior

ALTHOUGH Miss Goyder has accomplished several excellent prints with trees for their motif—a favorite subject with her—she has never before so wholeheartedly allowed them to monopolize every square inch of the plate. It was rather an ambitious task she thus set herself, but it has been very happily accomplished. It is the interior of a forest, a forest intimate if you like, with nothing to detract from or disturb the feeling of placid and poetic solitude. The trunks crowd and yet one's eye and thoughts are carried far beyond the stately tallness of the first in the foreground whose trunks and branches are defined with much skill, their darker portions and their shadows forming a natural center from which one's glance strays both upward and onward. In addition to its directly artistic merits, this print is highly decorative.



In a Carpathian Forest. From the Etching by Miss Alice K. Goyder

Sturdy English Painters

Before a group of gifted French painters, gathered at the Forest of Fontainebleau, had revolutionized the art of landscape painting, some English artists, less familiar now and less popular, had been making a faithful study of English landscapes. Like Constable, he is fond of dark skies and storms; lightning-rent clouds, somber cliffs and distant mountain peaks are here, overcast with a kind of lurid gleam. He is an artist of melancholy temperament. Witness his Italian scenes; in such subjects, if any, we should look for light effects, prismatic colors. But strangely enough here, too, is the same sable, subdued color. The title of one, "Italian Lakes," would prepare us for bright flashes of hue, sharp clearness of outline; but again we are confronted with dull tones, dark trees, a pale sky. And the landscape? To those familiar with Ruskin's almost dazzling description of it, these dark cliffs and the everlasting greens and browns are depressing. The artist, we feel, has not given us Italy at all.

Was this perhaps the way in which John Ruskin conceived his admiration for Turner? We remember that his first acquaintance came through the little illustrations in Rogers' Italy. Might he not well have felt that Turner was the first to catch the atmosphere of Italy. And those paintings of his, especially the ethereal Venetian ones, full dreams of mist and sea-fog, appear to us after seeing these quiet, low-toned pictures. These earlier English masters, indeed, seem to be most closely allied to the Dutch, with their quieter tones. And yet it was from them that French landscape painting received its impetus. They were the leaders in a new type of art—that which is perhaps the favorite field of painting today. And the new schools, impressionism and all the rest, might never have been developed, or might have followed a quite different course, if these painters had not led the way, with patient fidelity, sincere love of nature and independence.

Here, indeed, is a new Hampstead Heath, far from the impressive gloom, which is the mood of Constable rather than of the Heath. But there is not always this ominous note. Often it is a mood of calm fruition, a kind of passivity, placid, serene, with heavy white clouds amassed overhead, sleek cattle drinking from the pools and patient laborers. But always strong, vigorous, sturdy. Come give us similar landscapes. His brown, however, is more of a golden-bronze. Here is one where a picturesque windmill—all of gold-bronze—forms the center. He, too, is interested in clouds; he too subordinates the human figure until it becomes incorporated into the landscape. Beyond there is a little town,

Learn to love that great wonder-land-out-of-doors. Be a lover of nature, not one who is simply willing to tolerate the gentle winds, the rays of the sun, the song of the birds, but one who eagerly climbs into nature's lap to hear her relate her stories.

There is always something to learn and to enjoy in nature. Even if one is on a desert, there are still the sky, the clouds and the sand-grains at one's feet. The greatest and most perfect picture gallery in the world is out-of-doors; yet, at first it is extremely difficult to select one scene from among them all, and have eyes for it alone. To do this is the power of the artist. He of skilled eye for beauty sees something in nature, which if taken from its surroundings, would be perfect in itself.

Nature and Hobbies

Begin to study bits of nature, single out pictures here and there, forget their great mass of surroundings, and try to find how much you can discover in a little. The practice will make nature nearer and more beautiful to you; it will quicken your selective power, make you a poet and an artist; it will picture itself in the music you play and be reflected in the music you think. . . . Remember there are many poets who do not write.

Nature monopolizes more hobbies than all the arts combined. You might spend all your hours out of doors watching her phases, and after a lifetime come away a child. Nature is wonderful because she is exhaustless. . . . The wonders of "Arabian Nights" are surpassed in any part of your garden plot.—Thomas Tappan, in "Chats With Music Students."

The Sweet Will of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE ordinary human thought there is a desire to do the will of God. This is not to be wondered at, considering that one of the great religious teachings is that all the inharmonious happenings to mortals are in accordance with His will and purpose, and are in some inscrutable way designed for our good. But such teaching has fostered atheism and encouraged the criminal instincts in human character far more than worldly wisdom has discerned. If God be thought of as deliberately inflicting suffering, what a poor example is provided for humanity!

That the Bible records numerous instances teaching the opposite, frequently likening God to a plying Father, a "refuge and strength" and a deliverer of men, even "the four corners of life" to His creation, seems to have been completely overlooked in some of the religious representations of Him. Christ Jesus based his teachings on the great fact that God is Love, and demonstrated these teachings by healing the sick and the sinning, and raising the dead. Moreover, he said he came to fulfill God's law, not to destroy it, thus showing by his works that God's will is for the happiness and health of His children. This great fact has almost been lost sight of for many centuries, but Christian Science is once more working it out logically in human thought, and in consequence the health and longevity of mankind have increased and a happier world is dawning.

When we realize that God is Love, the Father and Mother of the universe, it seems unaccountable that men have ascribed to God's will and purpose the untold agonies of mind and body that the world has in belief witnessed! One marvels that human reason, based even on the very useful phenomenon of a human parent's devotion to his child, could not perceive that such a belief about God placed Him even lower in the scale of love and justice than many mortals. Logically this is unthinkable; for God, being Love, must express Himself in tenderness, protection, care, else Love ceases to be anything but a name. Thus the will of God, who is Love, must be shown in the expression of every lovable quality; and man, as His reflection, cannot be something contrary to this loving God. Man, reflecting Him, must of necessity be perfect, loving, and lovable; and it is ignorance of this fact and of all it implies that has claimed to perpetuate mankind's belief of separation from God, divine Love, with its consequent suffering. In this way the false sense of life in matter has accumulated, including the assertiveness of so-called human will, which, through its very ignorance and fear, opposes God. Following this unscientific thinking, there come the inharmonies of a life believed to be managing itself, the only cure for which is a correct understanding of the truths of being.

In the well-known hymn which begins, "I worship Thee, sweet Will of God," the writer expresses the true idea that in bowing to, or worshipping, the will of God, we gain freedom and happiness, because in obeying His will we fulfill His laws, which the Bible says are "for our good always." Our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, writing of this subject in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 208), says: "Mortals have only to submit to the law of God, come into sympathy with it, and to let His will be done. This unbroken motion of the law of divine Love gives, to the weary and heavy-laden rest." Then is not our wisest course gladly to rest in that sweet will, leaving all our desires in His keeping, choosing only to do the next right thing at hand to the best of our ability? In this way we avoid obstructing the unfolding of His benign purposes for us, which are always impartial and generous in their bestowals, and always far better than anything we could have chosen for ourselves. If only mortals could realize that what seems afflictive and inharmonious in the sense of the mortal sense of things is dropped and God and His laws are understood and obeyed trustfully!

Jesus said, "I came . . . not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me;" and in another talk with his disciples he said, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do; for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Christ Jesus was our example; and in our textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 168), Mrs. Eddy writes of him: "He did the will of the Father. He heeded sickness in defiance of what is called material law, but in accordance with God's law, the law of Mind." Following Jesus closely, we shall find that we can do the works that he did, as he himself said, because we have divine authority thus to fulfill God's will; and by breaking our own chains and those of others, assert our freedom from all unlike good, in the name of our loving God and His sweet will.

Glimpses

There is much to be said for a glimpse. It would seem that it is often far more enjoyable than a prolonged look. It is much more elastic. It does not begin with a prelude of promise and then lose itself in mere commonplaces. It gives one a good send-off and vanishes, leaving the field to the imagination.

There is an entire novel to be made, for instance, out of the fleeting glance into one of the hundreds of taxicabs that pass through the narrow exits from Charing Cross Station into the Strand. As a general rule these taxis have to be patient and await their opportunity before taking their place in the medley of passing vehicles, and it is then, if you chance to be held up, too, that you get a glimpse of the new arrival within. Usually there is luggage heaped up by the side of the driver's seat, big, heavy pieces of goods that have collected names and other emblems from their different ports of call abroad, some with labels, "Not Wanted on Voyage," or "Cabin," pasted on their sides to add to their luggage. They are not in the least the kind of genteel suit cases that carry one away for a week-end. It is this luggage, no doubt, which first catches at the imagination. Someone has arrived from abroad, has just arrived; and there, within, is the Someone, sure enough, looking out eagerly at the new world of activity so welcome after the train, and the boat, and other countries perhaps a great way off.

You look around to see what the Someone is seeing, but that is impossible. Your eyes only behold the things you know by heart: the woman in the black-feathered hat who stands under the archway and sells violets; the old Golden Cross Hotel over the water; the man in the red coat who kneels on a little piece of carpet and polishes other people's boots. These things are part of your existence and are seen as such; they cannot possibly take on the thrill of newness that surrounds them in the eyes of the arrival.

And then, if you have the time to spare, you begin a story all for yourself, with the Someone as the central figure. It will, in all probability, be only a short story, for the world is crowding about and pushing up against you and your thoughts, and then, across Trafalgar Square and round the corner into the Haymarket—and the whole thing is instantly forgotten in a far more thrilling glimpse.

Here, drawn up against the curb, is a big, black car; a most businesslike, and almost terrifying-looking piece of machinery, with energetic men doing energetic things with more luggage. From the movements of all concerned it would seem that something big is afoot, and that there is not much time to spare. The curtain has risen on a scene full of possibilities. A grim determination pervades the characters in your quickly forming play. On the side of the black car, in white letters, is written "Aerial Transport."

There are no passengers, so far as you can see, but their absence only adds to the thrill of the thing. Somewhere, getting ready, just about to start, the owners of that luggage are contemplating their flight through the skies. You look up. Blue, and silver clouds, and blue again—a great, great distance. Just glimpses. But sometimes one remains. It is a seed lodging in a place where it can grow. And then,

one day, a big thing comes to light and is given to the world.

Would it were possible to unwind the plots of the great writers, little by little, carefully, so as not to break the thread, back to the very faint beginnings, just to discover the glimpse at the far-off end that began it all!

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Skipper of the Floating House

By MABEL S. MERRILL

Part II.

STANTON was on his feet and very wide awake as Neal's last big push sent the floating house out into the river beyond the reach of the falling frebrands. After that push the water was so deep that the pole would not touch bottom, and the boys could only stand idle at the wide doorway. The heavy little building was turning and swinging in the current which was steadily carrying it farther and farther from the east bank. Small animals driven by the fire from the mountain side were swimming past them, and once the red glare from the shore showed the head and shoulders of a big moose stolidly making his way through the deep water.

The old fellow is heading downstream, commented Tracy. "Wonder why he doesn't go straight across to the west bank. The river is pretty wide here, but that wouldn't be too long a swim for a powerful chap like that."

"What I'm wondering about is where we're going to hit land ourselves," muttered Stanton.

"Well, we're out of that blaze any way," returned Tracy shortly. "With the fire burning all down the shore as far as you can see, we're lucky to be on board this boat-house instead of swimming round and round like muskrats."

An Island Refuge

They found out after a while why the big moose had headed downstream. Before them loomed a small bushy island with one or two tall trees in the middle, and the swimming animals were taking refuge there. The moose had already clambered out and disappeared in the thickets. As they neared the island the water was shallow enough for Neal to use his pole again. He swung the boat-house as far inshore as they could and moored it by the chain to an overhanging willow. Then, with a last glance at the burning shore they had left, they lay down to wait for daylight.

With the first glimmer of dawn they were astir, so eager to explore the small island that no one grumbled because Neal limited their breakfast to one slice of bacon for each.

"I want all the rest of it to flavor the beans," explained Neal. "I'm going to make a bean hole right here on the shore and put in two or three quarts of beans out of that bag you made fun of me for bringing. They're a trifle too dry, but if I boil them a little and bake them for a good deal, as our old camp cook used to say, they'll be pretty fair eating. Lots better than nothing, anyhow."

"How long have we got to stay here?" asked Stan.

"Till we can think of some way to go on. We're about the middle of this big river, and we can't steer the floating house with nothing better than a pole. Down river there are rocks and sandbars where we might get in a scrape if we couldn't pick out our course."

"How about swimming ashore and taking to the woods down the river?" asked Tracy. "We might make for the west bank where there isn't any fire."

"The kid couldn't do it if we could," answered Neal. "And think what a plight we'd be in, with nothing to eat on a 10-day tramp. It would take us nearly that long with all the setbacks we'd have."

"Well, we're all right for the present," pronounced Tracy. "Suppose you knew this island was here. Neal, wonder what else you know. You look to me as if you still had something up your sleeve."

Neal chose to answer only the first part of this remark. "Yes, of course I knew the island was here. But I wasn't at all sure we could get to it with our floating house. My boat was to push out far enough from the shore to be safe and then push back again when the fire had gone by. Those frebrands falling all around us soon convinced me I'd have to get out into the current whether I could get back or not."

Neal fixed his bean hole and presently had a big paillol baking in a spot of ground heated by a roaring fire. Then he slipped away for a walk around the island shore. They did not notice his going, for Otis was shouting joyfully over a white perch he had caught out of the door of the boat-house and the other two boys were eagerly hunting for their own fishhooks. They had an ample dinner of perch, trout and coals when Neal came back.

But they suspended cooking operations to stare open-mouthed at their leader, who had not returned on foot but in a stout little boat which he was calmly rowing around the shore.

"Found it just where I left it one day last summer when I had to take another fellow's motorboat ashore for him," explained Neal. "It was hauled up snugly in the bushes, oars and all. Looks weatherbeaten but it's all right and won't leak when the seams have had time to swell."

Otis with his fish on a pointed stick, eyed the boat soberly.

"You won't start off down river before the beans are done tomorrow," he urged as they began eating.

"No we shall stay long enough to eat the beans and all the fish you catch if they're as good as these," Neal assured him.

They felt much more cheerful after that hearty meal. Stanton lost his patience again when, late in the day, he found Neal busily installing in the boat that engine he had insisted on bringing from the camp cellar.

"You'll make the thing so heavy it will be like rowing a wooden chest," said Stan, as he saw Neal install an engine when we haven't a drop of gasoline."

"I'm hoping to be able to get some as soon as we reach the first camp or farmhouse," explained Neal good-naturedly. "You see, Stan, rowing is slow work and we're still way up in the wilderness with no supplies. It's a good stretch yet down to any place where we can buy food."

and our fishing may not always be as good as it has been today. We are going to need this engine. Stan turned on his heel. "Well, maybe you're right, only I never saw such a fellow for schemes. My idea would be to shove off and start for home now we've got hold of a boat."

They had their feast of baked beans the next day and voted it the best they had ever eaten. Neal, with some help from Tracy, had finished installing the engine and the stout little craft converted to a motorboat lay moored beside the floating house.

Neal's Adventure

"I've just remembered a place down the west bank about a mile," remarked Neal. "The man who lives there drives a lumber truck and would be pretty sure to have a good supply of gasoline. Any volunteers for the trip?"

He grinned as he looked at Stanton, who was the only other boy about the camp just then. Tracy had taken Otis for a walk around the island shore in the hope of seeing the big moose.

Stan shrugged his shoulders. "Huh. I'd rather be excused. It'll be a wild goose chase most likely, and if you don't get any gas you'll have to row your woodshed all the way back against the current."

Neal departed without another word, and Stan, feeling rather ashamed of himself, stood on the shore to watch. Hadn't it been pretty mean not to go and help, even if he didn't approve of the wild goose chase? There was an extra pair of oars in the boat; he could have relieved Neal on that long pull back up river. Even now the rower was having hard work to keep himself from being swept downstream by the swift current that eddied around a sunken rock the top of which came just above the surface. He would have to get out of that eddy before he hit the rock and he was obliged to work with all his might in order to do it. Stan felt guilty as he looked.

The Big Moose

Then suddenly the watcher on the shore stared hard at something which had appeared in the water right below Neal in his boat. It was the big moose heading for the west shore and swimming in a self-assured way as though the boy in the boat were not worth turning aside for. Or perhaps the animal struggling with the swift current had not seen the human intruder till it was too late to change his course.

At any rate, the boat, carried rapidly downstream, came to near a collision with the big creature, that an oar was knocked from Neal's hand.

In the effort to recover it the boy leaned too far and pitched overboard. Before Stanton on the shore could make out what was happening the moose had got out of the eddy and was on his way to the west bank while the boat, tilted up on its side, had been swept down against the rock.

Stan was an excellent swimmer and he had no fear for himself as he battled his way to the rescue. But his mind was full of pictures of Neal as he had been all this trip; patient, hard-working, good-natured, and with a courage and foresight that had pulled them all through so far.

While he, Stanton, had been nothing but a grouch, always picking flaws in Neal's plans, always ready to give up.

The swimmer's heart gave a great leap of thankfulness as he saw his chum sticking fast to the rock on the other side of the boat. Neal was trying to keep his precious craft from being swept away by the swift water.

The two boys succeeded in righting the boat and bailing the water. Then Stan picked up the extra oars which, being wedged in below the boat seats, had not been carried off.

"Sit still and get your breath, old man," advised Stanton. "I'll row. No, I'm not going back to the island. We're going to that camp, or what ever it is, after gas."

They found the place in the woods, obtained their supply of gasoline and oil and came home in fine style, much to the astonishment of their two mates.

"Now," said Neal, that evening as they sat in the door of the boat-house, "we'll be off at daylight in the morning, with what's left of that bag of beans. Well, here's what I want to put up to the rest of you. By taking a little longer to get down out of the woods, which means going a little hungry, we can tow the floating house down to the lake at home for a summer camp. What do you say?"

"Hurrah, let's do it," shouted Otis. "I vote to take the floating house, don't you, Tracy?"

Tracy nodded and Neal looked at Stan, who said abruptly:

"All right, I'm ready to take anything anywhere the skipper thinks best."

The Story of Architecture

5—Gothic

PERHAPS you have discovered that every week the Monitor has special departments dealing with Architecture, Art, Music and Theaters. Now that you have been having a special series of articles on these subjects on your own page, you will probably find in the regular departments much to interest you.

In our last talk we discussed the Early Christian styles. The Gothic style is an outgrowth of these earlier styles. It flourished all over Europe—in France, Germany, Italy and England from 1100 to 1500, which is one of the most important periods of history, architecturally. This was the great period of

wing. For his protection she decided to keep him on her screened veranda. She had large branches cut from the trees in the yard, planted them in boxes of earth, and placed them in the porch.

The mocking bird is naturally a sociable little person, and soon Dickie was entirely at home in the family. When the lady came to sit in the rocking chair on the veranda Dickie would fly to her shoulder. He acquired a great fondness for being rocked, and after a time it became a regular custom for the lady to rock him to sleep at night.

This amusing event generally attracted the other members of the family, and often the neighbors dropped in to witness it. Dickie would nod and nod under the soothing influence of the gentle motion. His mistress, thinking he was asleep, would stop rocking. Then Dickie would lift his head quickly, open his eyes and peck at her ear. As soon as she commenced rocking he would contentedly close his eyes and doze again. After a time the lady would once more cease to rock, and again she would feel on her ear the sharp pecking which indicated that Dickie was not yet really asleep and wanted more rocking.

It would be hard to tell who derived the most enjoyment from this bedtime rite, Dickie, his mistress, or the spectators.

Curiosities of an Aquarium

IN ONE of the tanks at the Brighton Aquarium, England, can be seen a curious object which was dredged up from the floor of the sea a mile or two from the shore.

It is a vessel of blue and white earthenware, possibly a soup tureen, stamped with the date 1824. Its elaborate decoration includes a circular map of the eastern hemisphere, surrounded by the legend, "Steam Navigation Company." It is not so much the vessel, interesting as it is on account of the possibility of its having lain at the bottom of the sea for a century, that is the attraction but because it is decorated all over with beautiful living anemones. A large oyster shell is firmly wedged inside, and this, like the exterior of the vessel, is sprouting all over with these lovely flowers of the sea. It is evidently a drawing-room ornament from the palace of a mermaid.

Another curiosity of the Aquarium is a giant crab whose shell has been turned the wrong way. The shell of a crab, as we all know, is arched outward, something like a dome. The shell of this crab, however, is not convex, it is concave. It is hollow, like a saucer.

An explanation is offered by Attendant Brown who, after 50 years' study of the habits of the creatures of the sea, knows them all as a father knows his children. He avers that this crab was once caught under a rock and held tightly there while he grew as in a mold. Eventually, for such is the way of crabs, he managed to wriggle out of his shell, leaving it embedded in the rock, and started to freedom with a new shell. By that time his body had become conformed to the shape imposed upon it in captivity, and the new shell, though several sizes larger, had performed to take the shape of the old one. Another peculiarity of this crab is that its color is not the usual light brown, but a dull purple.

A third curiosity is a combination of the anemone and the crab. In one tank is a spider crab who has developed a nice taste in decoration. On its broad back it has grown a large anemone growing. We are assured by the attendant that the spider crab itself caught these anemones, and with two or three of its numerous equipment of arms, or legs, deliberately fastened them down on its back.

The Swans

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. The lake is clear as looking-glass. The swans and their reflections pass white breast to breast, drifting as slow.

As clouds when summer breezes blow. Silver and stately they go by—White clouds upon a fallen sky! Eleanor Hammond.

The Pet Mocking Bird

A lady who lives in southern California once found in her garden a mocking bird with a broken wing. She picked him up, carried him into the house, and gently bandaged the

"The child who reads is the child who leads"

A Right Beginning

The child today has stories read to him long before he is able to read himself—as soon as he is old enough to understand words. Even before he is conscious of the environment outside the home he is under the influence of that which he hears, especially that which is read for his entertainment.

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Current Events

Air Mapping of Alaska

The United States Navy is sending an expedition to map out America's last frontier, Alaska. The territory to be mapped—40,000 square miles of the Alaskan Peninsula, is extremely difficult to explore. It is mountainous, and in the western portion there are volcanic peaks, while along the coast their are numerous fiords and inlets, sometimes flanked by giant glaciers.

How is the gigantic task of mapping such a territory to be undertaken? Little could the explorers of the past have even imagined the answer to this question. The mapping is to be done by airplane—by taking photographs from the air.

Last Monday three airplanes left San Diego, Calif., for this purpose. They are to be joined by a fourth at Sand Point, Wash., and then, about the end of the month, the four will leave Sand Point for Ketchikan, Alaska, stopping on the way at Alert Bay to refuel from the Gannet. The Gannet is the station ship for the expedition. She will have in tow an old ammunition barge which has been converted into a floating barracks and laboratory, and will move from point to point along the Alaskan coast with the expedition.

A Problem for Great Britain. You will remember reading that the general strike in Great Britain had been called off. Unfortunately this did not mean that the dispute between miners and owners in the coal industry had been settled. The strikers from other trades, who came out in support of the miners' claims, have, for the most part, returned to work, but the 1,000,000 colliers are still on strike. Meanwhile, the Prime Minister has been doing his best to bring the two parties in the dispute together, but so far without success. Both miners and owners refuse to agree to his proposals.

The miners refuse to consider wage reductions because they do not feel that they have been given a proper guarantee that there will be the far-reaching changes in the organizing of the industry, which the Royal Coal Commission declared were necessary. The owners, on the other hand, deny that such changes in the industry are necessary or would be effective. This is the problem which still faces Great Britain.

Boys Club Federation

At Winona Lake, Ind., a convention is at present being held which is of special interest to boys. This is the Boys' Club Federation International, which this year is celebrating its twentieth anniversary. Today, this great organization represents 625 clubs in the United States and foreign countries, and delegates are to be found, or are expected, at Winona, from practically all of the larger cities of the United States and Canada.

One of the most striking features of the convention is the interesting display of the products of boys' clubs throughout the world. This includes samples of printing, shoemaking, journalism, manual training, and numerous other trades and professions offered to boys through organized club work.

The delegates have the opportunity of visiting and inspecting one of the finest boys' summer club camps in the world. This is the summer camp of the Chicago Boys' Club at Winona Lake, where during the summer months 1000 or more members of the club are entertained. These boys are brought to the camp in groups of 150 and are given a 10 days' course of instruction in the value of service and the need of a definite aim and purpose. Every boy should be encouraged to specialize in some particular work and then to face the future with a determination to make a success of this specialty.

Letters and extracts from letters: London, England

The Yellow Warbler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. The morning is merry; peach, apple and cherry, Like parrots, frilly, in orchard array, Are fluttering laces with airiest graces:

The dear yellow warbler flies homeward today. With a mellow "Che-wee," and a merry "Che-wee," and a cheery "Che-wee."

He comes with May warning, glad guest of the morning. And sings the spring sunshine right into our hearts.

When summer is over, this gay, golden-rover Leaves hearts stored for winter when southward he starts, With a mellow "Che-wee," and a merry "Che-wee," and a cheery "Che-wee."

With a right happy-hearted and cheery "Che-wee," Hazel Harper Harris.



Letters and extracts from letters: London, England

Dear Editor: It has come to me so many times that I would love some boys and girls of the Mail Bag to write me a French letter which of course I would answer in French.

I am a native of Geneva, and in England as a teacher of languages. The Mail Bag . . . cemented friendship and love, and is paving the way for peace here and now.

Letters to Mlle. Jeanne or to other correspondents will be forwarded, if inclosed in a stamped, addressed envelope.—Ed.

Dear Editor: The members of the Toy Club of the Fowler Junior High School use The Christian Science Monitor for current events and natural science reports.

On Wednesday we have club period. The Toy Club makes arrangements of "I Record only the Sunny Hours," of Snubs, and of the Snubest Stories. After we have finished the books we take them to children in the near-by hospitals. We make kindergarten chains of the pink wrapping paper, and the little ones love them. In June this club will have a Snubs party.

Norma M., President. Logansport, Ind.

Dear Editor: We get the Monitor daily, and I just can't hardly wait until it comes so that I can read Our Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page.

I was very, very sorry when the story of Penny Wise ended, for it surely was good. I wish the author would write more about her.

Mary K. Fort Smith, Ark.

Dear Editor: I enjoy reading the Monitor very much. I think "Penny Wise" was a lovely story, and I hope more will appear like it.

I am 12 and a freshman in High School. The Monitor helps me very much, especially in getting . . . current events.

I would like to have someone else who reads the Mail Bag correspond with me. Sarah J.

Key to puzzle published May 20: Endive, tomato, pea and bean, potato, spinach, beet, corn, radish, turnip and kale, onion.

The Place of Summer Camps in Education

Summer Camps are now regarded as essential links in the chain of education. For here are fostered a love of the great outdoors and of the wholesome pleasures of life. Comradeship, self-reliance, and fearlessness develop naturally. Opportunity is given for self-expression through music, art, and the drama under competent guidance. Great lessons are learned from nature study.

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Camp advertisements appear in the Monitor every Monday and Thursday.

The Christian Science Monitor

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EDUCATIONAL

Ten Thousand Feet Above Loop Level

An experienced newspaper man, Henry Justin Smith, managing editor of the Chicago Daily News, leaves his office, leaves the Loop, the turbulent district at the focal point of a big city, where all the ordinary affairs of humanity are congested, and for 13 months is assistant to the president of the University of Chicago, as head of the Public Relations Office. The following series of four articles is based upon certain outstanding impressions brought back by Mr. Smith from this college atmosphere. Returned to his position on the News, he relates, in interesting style, his surprise in having found none of the caricatured types among the professors.

By HENRY JUSTIN SMITH
IV

THERE is no special sequence in this cinematograph. It is made of special shots and cut-outs, just as the memory itself is. Nor can one express so briefly the odd mixture of the quaint and the significant, the ludicrous and the sublime. Let us just for a moment pause ourselves on the very heights, which a moment ago we approached in considering "the perfect gentleman."

And let us recall the most heart-breaking days in our whole experience, almost too terrible to be almost too sacred, to be described at all.

Indeed, one sets down the title of the next section with a sense of its incongruity with that which has gone before, with a feeling that the word may be too strong for some tastes. Yet, let us try it. The title, then, shall be

The Saint

He would have gently spurned the term. He would have smiled his quick, fleeting, but winning smile and said, "Oh, that won't do."

How firm, how blunt he could be! How he could set his jaw; how compactly his body and mind would coordinate, while perhaps he walked up and down his study! How grimly he set himself to comprehend and to galvanize with energy such worldly things as blueprints for buildings, budget figures, publicity plans, and office rearrangements. He was destined to control conferences which dealt with matters so mundane as millions of money; to compete with financial and statistical experts, both within and without the university; moreover, to throw against the marble exterior of a possible donor a cold, clear common sense superior to the donor's own. Yet in every moment when the natural man emerged, even moments when he went down even into the lowlands of the attitude of the so pure in motive, so clear in vision, and withal so loving, that even the most arrogant, paroled and overt person whom he approached must have parted from him with a sense of the strange and the reverend.

For many years it had been thought that in his particular niche so far above loop level he was permanently fixed, secure and happy, smiling at matters that were unimportant to him, and that he was "the eccentric de" and "hot's business." A situation, an emergency, reached up there among the pure white walls of his niche and drew him out. He descended cheerfully and bravely to a lower plateau; he went down even into the lowlands themselves, and measured ideas with reality men, lawyers, even editors.

He used to say that doing this was not such an enigma to him, not such a strain upon him, as might be thought. For he believed that the solution of a problem was the quadrangle problem of administration, or a question of—well, raising money, lay in methods not unlike those of solving the meaning of a difficult Greek text. One thing after another, he said, "I've done it. These were his methods. And through all shone the radiant and tender faith of one who could not imagine ultimate failure.

Hated Falsity

He hated falsity and fustiness as a saint does. He forgave the criminals, but loathed the enemies. He, a perfect gentleman with the added quality of angel, admitted to his office people who made confessions of ignorance or who unwittingly revealed selfishness and subtleties. He did not scorn these people. He tried them. Sometimes they would be misrepresented by some one, say a newspaper headline writer; and he would seem to ponder for an instant whether the slight could be intentional; but, quickly deciding it was not, he would say, "I suppose the fellow did it for the best he could." Thousands of proposals, mostly lacking sense, were made to him, hundreds of dreary and illogical documents were laid before his eyes. He found what good in these he could, and gently discarded what was not good.

He planned mightily, and mightily did his faith illumine these great enterprises, and tremendously, heart-breaking did he toil to complete them. Then at their height a voice seemed to say: "You shall leave all this unfinished; you shall never see standing, in triumphant completeness, the walls of a single building you began; you are done."

Like many a real man, he fought the voice. His faith made him resist it as long as he could. But just when nearly everybody thought that he was about to pass on he was still making beginnings. In a bedroom, sitting at a little table, he wrote

memoranda for the future and made certain decisions, which he knew might be valuable. Finally he smiled, and expressed the hope that he was not putting too much work on anyone else; and he inquired after someone who had a cold. He thus gracefully hid the fact that others were more tragically to him than to him, just as he amiably gave up the hope, which he still cherished, of adding more volumes to the shelf-full of his works.

In him were concentrated all the sacrificial spirit of the scholar, the poise of the true executive, and the graces of the perfect gentleman. There are none like him on loop level.

Our study here degenerates into the method of the miniature. We must present a lot of characters in a crowd, and get done. Suppose this is the cast of characters of our moving picture, unconventionally given last. With equal exactness, we omit the names of the actors.

The Cast

The Comradely Professor, who instead of making an appointment to see one, taps on one's office window and through the open casement

The Aloof Professor, who seldom if ever eats lunch in company, who stalks arrogantly about the campus; who is so rare a bird with us that even old colleagues cannot understand him.

The Modest Professor (a mere sample of many) who hurriedly quits his lunch when his subject is mentioned, for fear of exposure as a great authority.

The Lonesome Professor, who has no wife nor child nor child, who flees from dances with horror—and who is one of the most delightful of companions.

The Social Professor, who leads (or did lead) cotillions, organizes dramatics, and at the same time has a profound grasp of one of the most lifeless of scholastic subjects.

The Slaving Professor, who does all the routine work of his department, and gains no gray hairs.

The Visionary Professor, for whom all hope has been abandoned as a practical person, and who, worse than that, writes humorous verse, while at the same time being known among learned societies of Europe.

The Honored Professor, whose great age, and whose time now to face the keen breezes of the summit, whose long and prodigiously active life is expressed in book titles and sonorous degrees; whose days are ending beside a hearthfire.

The Roving Professor, whose expedition to keep him half the time on ocean liners, and who, thus, we regret, deprives us of his companionship for months on end.

The Iconoclastic Professor, who is the life of the party on formal occasions, who takes every diplomatic spot, and for whom a special allowance is reserved, even by students whom he flunks.

The Mythical Professor, who is never seen and never heard of, except when an associate in some exclusive society describes his marvelous work.

The Polite Professor, who is chairman of all the committees charged with entertaining princes and lady novelists.

The Able Professor, who is chairman of all the other committees, who can see opportunity approaching from miles distant.

The Near-sighted Professor, who fails to speak to a lowlander on the street.

The Musical Professor, who goes to symphony concerts and follows the numbers with a score for violin-cello.

The Athletic Professor, who wears down his colleagues in handball, tennis, billiards and chess.

The Devout Professor, whose impromptu prayers are the envy of all the local clergy.

The Philoprosopos Professor, upon whom falls the duty of settling the personal grievances, explaining various professors that the budget is inadequate, and who holds the esteem of colleagues both great and small.

Delightful Fellows
Such is our cast, which includes nearly everything but the Absent-minded Professor. Him I have not yet met. For this cause, perhaps, some day an adequate play shall be written.

Delightful fellows, they. The peaceful charm of their company is something long to be remembered. Memorable, too, their courtesy to the stranger, the glib, the timid, the naive stranger, who may stray among them. How often have they cheerfully discussed with such a stranger, nay, told him in one-syllable words, some of the elementary things about their subjects; or have patiently, patiently, waiting, till notes the significance of which his simple thought never did grasp! How marvelously they can swallow contempt or wrath! How deftly they can turn a distressing situation into a funny story!

One feels that, whether idealists,

athletes, hedonists, or utilitarians, they have mastered a style of living in which there is no exaggerated hope and no self-delusion.

These faces smile. These minds are freed of poison. From them issues an inspiration to happy performance, and a calming of the fiercely beating pulses of youth.

Why not, then, remain among them forever? Why ever descend again to the loop level?

Because, for some natures, it is essential to encounter every day the fierce, crude passions of the crowd; to gaze understandingly and as a comrade upon the sorrowing, desolate

multitudes; the bodies seething in the inferno; the people who cannot smile. On the summit (oh, worst of all the illusions!) one may come to feel that life is, after all, not a contest but a reverie, that there is no need of doing anything about it; that somebody "down there" will take care of things. On the summit everyone seems so comfortable. If there is bitterness or grief, how completely it is overlaid by philosophy! The very sanity, patience, and poise of the highlanders is subtly destructive to the man from the lower level. The air is too fine.

And for him who cannot breathe that air, there is nothing to do but descend.

(The first three parts of this story were printed May 17, 20 and 24.)

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

The preparatory committee of the World Economic Conference in 1927 announces that complexity of doing business in Europe is a standing war menace. Do you think that agreement by European nations on a uniform and permanent tariff would remove economic friction?

If an international agreement could be made by nations to manufacture only such goods as they had raw materials close at hand, would it make for peace and prosperity?

Or, in your opinion, would this interfere too radically with private business and the law of supply and demand?

Would such a readjustment lead to general dissatisfaction?

Do you think that injection of too much advice on the part of an international commission would verge too closely on a Socialistic state and smack of paternalism to a dangerous point?

Has the strike ceased to be an effective means of advancing the interests of Labor, as indicated by events of recent weeks in England and recent months in America?

How much is due to misdirected leadership or to weight of public opinion?

Does it necessarily indicate that the status of labor has been lowered or weakened, or does William Green's idea of gathering around the conference table show increasing intelligence and understanding of mutual social dependence?

What bearing on the interests of the consuming public has the present trend of relations between Capital and Labor?

(See Monitor of May 1 to 12, inclusive; also Feb. 10-12.)

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

An Experiment in Money-Raising

Topeka, Kan.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

AN EXPERIMENT in raising money was recently tried at Washburn College with success. The students each year raise \$1000 to support the work of a Washburn graduate, who is in charge of the Y. M. C. A. educational program at Chefoo, China. This year the college authorities granted a holiday to all students who would spend the day working for the fund. The Topeka Chamber of Commerce entered wholeheartedly into the task of finding work for the students. Sixty students offered their services, with the result that in one day \$600 was raised. Topeka industries came willingly to the aid of the "work day." Two of the ice companies paid \$100 apiece for the services of "work day" students. The two newspapers of the city employed 24 students to solicit advertisements and subscriptions. The magazine, Topeka This Week, hired ten young women to help in getting out the week's issue. Six girls ironed all day at one of the laundries and five clerked at a dry goods store. Ten girls, who waited on tables at the Chamber of Commerce received an average tip of \$2.25.

Not enough boys were available to fill all the calls for dandelion pickers, so a number of young women were drafted for this purpose. Two young men planted 1000 strawberry plants and seven trees. One boy received \$5 for two hours of wood chopping, one drew a ditch-digging job, a few did farm work, and others mowed lawns, cleaned basements and alleys, washed the outside of houses, painted barns and garages, looked after children, and helped with the family wash. Fifteen girls, who had booths on Kansas Avenue and sold candy, added another \$50 to the fund. With the amount already put aside for the fund, added to the \$600 earned in this way, the entire amount pledged is now assured.

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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

IN TORONTO crippled children are to be given the same opportunity of acquiring an education as normal children. Hitherto a teacher has visited the children in their own homes, giving each one a few hours of instruction a week. Many of them have been eager to learn that they made proportionately far greater progress than others who attended school every day.

A new policy with regard to these children has been decided on, since their number has so greatly increased. Instead of being taught at home, they are to have special classes in a school, and are to be given free transportation in buses. These classes are to be held in Wellesley School.

When it is considered that in a rural district having 5000 children of school age, there would not be more than five children badly crippled as to be unable to walk to school, it is easily seen why the large cities have been the first to establish special classes. The cost and difficulty of transportation have been the great obstacle in sparsely settled communities. In Ontario during the past year a number of associations have attacked the problem of rendering practical assistance to the handicapped child.

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Another Poet Goes to the Colleges

Winnipeg, Man.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

BLISS CARMAN, Canada's poet laureate, has successfully completed an interesting experiment in higher education. When the poet was on a lecture tour across Canada two years ago, he gave a delightful address to the students of the University of Manitoba, illustrating his remarks by reading his own lyrics. President James A. MacLean was so impressed by the enthusiasm displayed by the students on that occasion that he conceived the idea that it would be an excellent thing if Dr. Carman could return at some future date and be the guest of the university for two or three weeks, giving a series of lectures on poetry, and also meeting students of English in a less formal way in conferences where they would be able to ask him questions on the technique of his art.

Dr. MacLean further suggested to Dr. Carman that several Canadian universities should be invited to secure his services during the same season, so that he might be able to spend a considerable part of the academic year on such an educational odyssey. Each university could pay him a substantial sum to recompense him for his time and thus he would, to all intents and purposes, be a peripatetic professor with a national mission.

Dr. Carman was quick to see the possibilities of the scheme. He made the proposal to several university presidents and they were only too willing to adopt the novel plan. Accordingly the poet visited as resident lecturer during the past winter McGill University, the University of Toronto and the Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. He wound up his winter's work in Vancouver.

The lavish hospitality with which he was greeted in every university city by professors, by literary friends, and by the general public crowded his days and nights with social events. Dr. Carman eagerly entered into the work of the lecture-room and enjoyed the receptions and dinner-parties. In connection with the latter, it should be mentioned that one of the finest tributes he received on his tour was in Winnipeg, when he was entertained at dinner by a company of over 500 admirers from his own part of Canada, the Maritime Provinces. It is doubtful whether another Canadian author ever received such a hearty demonstration of appreciation from his own people.

But Dr. Carman's main concern was what response he would receive from the students. When he started out he would have been satisfied if he could have been a source of inspiration to an earnest group of students of poetic literature in each institution. His hopes were more than realized. In the University of Toronto, for example, he was adopted of charging for course tickets for the lectures and conferences, over 100 students must have been at each of the lectures. School teachers and graduates were also permitted to attend, but not the general public. At most of the lectures the audience must have numbered over 200.

In his lectures, which were delivered every other day, Dr. Carman spoke on the following themes related to his art: "Poetry in Life," "Poetry in Religion," "Poetry in Art," "Poetry in Nature," "Poetry in Personality." Usually he spent the first half of the hour in exposition

and the remainder of the time in reading examples from his own poetry. With regard to the word "poetry" as used in these lectures, it was not sharply differentiated from "poetry," but the poet evidently meant by it the essence or perhaps we might go so far as to say the transcendental aesthetic of poetry.

Taken altogether, Bliss Carman's lectures were an "Apologia pro Vita Sua." He proved conclusively that the true poet is in tune with the infinite. He quoted with approval the saying of an old Highland Scotchman, "Every morning I take off my bonnet to the glory of the world." "Poetry," said Dr. Carman, "leads us to behold the glory of the world."

In his lecture on the relationship of poetry to religion, he declared that they were very close together. The religious sentiment was inherent in religion literally meant being bound up again; human beings, like rose bushes, often needed to be tied up again to their support. He believed that religion appealed to something deep and fundamental in man's nature, that it should be hearty and whole-souled and joyous.

"A great deal of poetry deals with the unknown; some poets deal with the unknown rationally, as a scientist would do, but some mystically. Writers with the conviction that they have a special revelation of the unknown may be orthodox in their religious views or heterodox. He mentioned Francis Thompson, "A. E." (George Russell), and William Butler Yeats as three outstanding mystical poets of our time. Looking back over his own lyrics, Dr. Carman said that much of his early work was mystical. When he wrote those poems he did not think they were mystical. He was not a conscious mystic. As every reader of his later work is aware, he is today more religious, more mystical than in earlier years. One of his later poems, "Vestigia," which he read as an example of this side of his verse, has been quoted more widely than anything he has written during the last 14 years.

In his lecture, "Poetry in Art," Dr. Carman observed that all great religions had been patrons of art, for art helped them in ministering to man's solace and enlightenment. He regretted the tendency to standardization in life today, and held that because of it we need art all the more for uplift and relief. "Standardization," said he, "takes away from life the quality of adventure. We need new thrills and ecstasies in life and we cannot get them except in art. We live void of variety, monotony in dress and other things. People seem to think it necessary nowadays to indulge in wild extravagances in order to taste adventure in life. He would not say that art could afford adequate restraint, but lovers of art knew how to satisfy this urge for variety, for newness, for adventure. He deplored standard

ization also in the industrial world, for it robbed the workman of joy and satisfaction in his work. Today there is no poetry left in the machine hand's life, as there was in that of the guild worker of the Middle Ages who was artistic. This is a lamentable state of affairs and it is a great question what might be the ultimate effect of machinery on mankind.

At conferences with undergraduates he did not seem so formal as at his lectures, and, as he answered any questions that were submitted, he gave free play to his delightfully dry humor. He did not tell the students how to produce first-class lyrics, but he had much that was interesting and profitable to say on a multitude of topics that were suggested by eager young people, some of whom confessed that owing to the inspiration of his visit they had begun to cultivate the muses.

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Mr. Bainum has spent time in strengthening choral work in the schools. From the seventh grade up to the twelfth there is a gradual growth of organization work in music courses and he has begun classes in harmony and appreciation of music. He has 20 vocal instructors working under him, as well as five teachers of instruments.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

As was to have been expected, those who seek to condemn President Coolidge's recent executive order authorizing police officers in the states to act as prohibition agents are to attack it upon the ground of its alleged unconstitutionality. The assault indicates conclusively enough to those who sympathetically defend the order the need that existed for its promulgation. The unanimous vote by which the United States Senate ordered an inquiry by its Judiciary Committee into the legality of the order should not be taken as an indication that there was unanimous agreement among the senators that it should be reversed or countermanded. It is a much safer assumption that the President's friends who assented to such an inquiry are absolutely confident that the order cannot be successfully attacked.

Let Us Try, the Order First

It is not to be wondered at that every device to which the foes of prohibition can resort will be employed to make it appear that the President acted unwisely, or in excess of his constitutional powers, in thus providing a new and powerful weapon in aid of the federal enforcement unit. The nullificationists have made their boasts that in those sections of the country where violations of the law have been most frequent and most persistent, these have been made possible in a large measure by the ability of bootleggers and rumrunners to corrupt, intimidate, or outnumber the officers authorized to enforce the law. Bribery has been practiced openly, though it is not intimated that even a majority of those pledged to compel obedience to the law have yielded to the temptations placed before them, and intimidation and violence have paved the way for shocking and almost unbelievable violations of the law. It is conceivable that if there should be a general response to the President's implied invitation to peace officers throughout the United States to enlist as enforcement agents invested with federal authority, the plotters against the law will discover that many of their carefully devised plans have been upset. They will find it difficult, no doubt, to adjust their unwieldy machinery so as to insure immunity from surprise or attack at points which they have heretofore been able to safeguard.

The confidence which friends of the Administration in the Senate feel in the integrity and soundness of the executive order may reasonably be based upon the presumption that President Coolidge, before he decided to promulgate it, had satisfied himself of its absolute legality. His Attorney-General, Mr. Sargent, has announced his conclusion that the ruling is constitutional. That, after all has been said, would be the only ground upon which it could be successfully attacked. As to its wisdom and propriety, neither the Senate nor the public can be the final judge. On these points, the President assumes, quite properly, the discretionary power invested in him by the Constitution. Next week, or next year, should he deem it wise, he could, by the exercise of the same power, rescind, revise, annul or countermand the order, and his right in so doing could no more reasonably be questioned than can his discretion in the present instance.

In justification for the step taken in the effort to reach those offenders who have successfully evaded prosecution, it may again be recalled that it was the enemies of the Volstead Law who succeeded in affirmatively showing during the recent hearings in Washington that the law is being openly and flagrantly violated. They insisted that anything approaching complete enforcement would never be possible. The President's answer is that it will be made possible if the combined authority of the states and the Federal Government can make it so.

It was upon the urgent request from the Federal Prohibition Administrator for California, apparently, that the President finally decided to take the important step in an effort to coordinate state and federal power. It was shown that persistent violations of the law in one California county were being carried on against the ineffective protests of the citizens of the adjoining county. The dividing line served to render abortive the efforts of state sheriffs and constables to put a stop to abuses which had become offensive. This federal official asked that the restrictions which prevented state and county officers from serving the Federal Government in such an emergency be removed. This the President found possible and desirable. The specific condition which it was sought to meet is duplicated, however, in hundreds, and possibly thousands, of other places throughout the country.

Surely the experiment, if so it may be called, should be tried before the plan is condemned by the friends of law and order. Accepting the estimate of the foes of the law that the federal enforcement machinery is inefficient, it has been decided to fortify it with an army of minutemen whose numbers and strength the nullification forces will not be able even to estimate. No wonder they are seeking means to avert what promises to bring confusion and disaster to their ranks. Thus they appeal, in their extremity, to the very Constitution whose provisions they have undertaken to nullify.

What probably will be the last chapter in a somewhat persistent legal controversy was written in the United States Supreme Court a few days ago when a decision was entered which explicitly upholds the right of individuals, by indenture, to agree that real estate owned by them shall not, for a term of years prescribed, be sold to persons of a particular race or color. The controversy arose, in this instance, when one so pledged undertook to convey by deed a dwelling to a person alleged to be of Negro blood. Both the owner and the prospective purchaser were made defendants, and they joined, after an adverse decision in the District Supreme Court in Wash-

ington, which was sustained by the Court of Appeals, in carrying the matter to the highest court on what was alleged to be a constitutional question.

The opinion finally rendered, which was by Mr. Justice Sanford, holds that no constitutional question is involved, and therefore that the case must be dismissed. But the learned jurist took occasion to deal, in his discussion of the merits of the controversy, with the legal status of the parties and their rights. There remained no doubt, as he put it, that individuals may, by such an agreement as that entered into, restrict the right of those thus contracting and bind themselves not to part with their title except under certain conditions. After discussing briefly the constitutional provisions cited by the appellants, the court continued:

It is obvious that none of these amendments prohibit private individuals from entering into contracts respecting the control and disposition of their own property; and there is no color whatever for the contention that they render the indenture void. And, plainly, the claim urged in this court that they were to be looked to in connection with the provisions of the revised statutes and the decisions of the courts in determining the contentment earnestly pressed that the indenture is void as "against public policy" does not involve a constitutional question within the meaning of the code provision.

Quite naturally, because the problem of race segregation is one which many American cities have sought a way of solving, the case just decided has attracted wide attention. Its conclusion, while perhaps technically countenancing as legal only bona fide agreements entered into by individual property owners to prohibit sales except under certain conditions, no doubt will encourage attempts to prescribe segregation laws in those cities where Negro tenants and owners have persisted in invading neighborhoods where they are not welcomed by the whites. It has been shown, as conclusively to the members of one race as to those of another, that unhappy results follow every attempt to permit or compel a social admixture of the Negroes and whites in residential areas. No argument is needed to convince the fair-minded Negro of this fact.

If lay opinion should be asked to support the judicial opinion just rendered, it might reasonably and logically be insisted that while the decision may seem to place a restriction upon what was assumed to be a right of the members of the Negro race in this particular instance, it actually assures to them a privilege equal to that which seems to be reserved to the whites. In fact, they are permitted, by the same method, to restrict their own neighborhoods and to compel, if they choose, that segregation which the right implies.

In discussing the war debt of Greece the other day our neighbor, the Boston Herald, fell into certain errors of statement which deserve correction. It rightly says "there should be no difference of opinion regarding facts." But if an error is cited as a fact, difference of opinion is inevitable.

Facts Concerning the Greek Loan

During the war the United States agreed to lend Greece \$50,000,000. Only about \$15,000,000 was in fact advanced. The Herald says, "The purposes for which it [the loan] was available were not fulfilled." But this statement is incorrect. The facts are as follows:

1. The loan was agreed upon for the purpose of enabling Greece to carry out certain military and naval operations in 1918, in accordance with the wishes of the interallied high command.
2. Greece carried out these operations and as provided in the agreement itself, Greece financed them by an issue of paper currency, to be redeemed when the American loan became available.
3. All expenditures were carefully supervised and certified by an interallied finance commission on which the United States was represented, its representative being for a large part of the time chairman of the commission. This representative certified that the purposes of the loan had been fulfilled.
4. The amount mentioned, \$48,236,269, is the exact amount for which approved vouchers were submitted by the commission and for which the Treasury of the United States accepted the obligations of the Greek Government, which are still held in the vaults of the Treasury of the United States.
5. The agreement provided that the entire amount would be paid to Greece six months after the conclusion of peace between the United States and the countries with which it was at war.

The Herald is still further in error when it deprecates the idea that this moral obligation of the United States should be fulfilled in order that Greece might be aided in caring for the refugees driven to her shores by Turkish barbarity. "The refugees have become helpers," it says. But they have fallen far short of being self-supporting, and will be a drain on public and private charity for many years. What Greece has done and is doing to meet this burden makes her deserve better things at the hands of the United States than the repudiation of a specific agreement the conditions of which have been fulfilled by the Greek Government.

The establishment of a "league of friendship" between the nations of the world has been an ideal long cherished in the hearts of leaders of mankind. Always this vision has sprung out of a sincere desire to attain greater peace and prosperity in the world, associated with the understanding that resort to the sword and bayonet is an old-fashioned idea that is fast falling into disrepute. In recent years, the feasibility of building up a genuine league of friendship is gaining a greater hold than ever upon the consciousness of thinking men and women, who see in its promotion an opportunity to serve unselfishly the cause of humanity.

Gradually the thought of the world has been broadening and working up to a plane of greater understanding and good fellowship. The advent of the airship, the radio, and other

wonders of the age has cut down to a large extent many of the limitations placed upon time and distance. The huge ocean liners, plying to and fro from one continent to another, are carrying with them athletes from all sections of the globe to compete in international contests between nations heretofore in many cases estranged. The great influx of foreign athletes into the United States in recent years, the Olympic Games, the interchanges of sporting as well as social relations between the English and American universities, the international chess tournaments and boat races; all these are aiding measurably in building up a "league of friendship" between the nations of the world.

Friendship is regarded as a step, and a big one, on the road to true fellowship and brotherhood between individuals; then why not also between nations? Practically everyone is more or less interested in some form or branch of sports. Apparently the love for friendly competition is equally common to all types and classes. Direct communication between the peoples of different countries is becoming easier. The door is opening wide to more of these international contests, to more of these meetings between the peoples of various nations on friendly grounds for friendly purposes. The possibilities in the field of sport for establishing international good will appear unlimited. Sports furnish a channel through which may flow peacefully the natural competitive instincts of nations in a way that will react beneficially upon the whole world. Indeed, it is apparent at this time that sports will play a constantly increasing part in the furtherance of an international "league of friendship."

There have been but few more picturesque incidents, appealing to the imagination of a people, than the experiences which Melville Dunham and "Gram" have enjoyed during the last several months, since the eventful day when he received the letter of invitation from Henry Ford to come to Detroit for a short spell as the motor manufacturer's guest. And now he is back home, and glad to be back. It falls to the lot of but few to live as uneventful a life as this fiddler of Maine has done, and in the twilight of his years suddenly to find himself in another world, concerning which he knew but little and expected to know personally nothing whatever.

But he is back home, and glad to be back. And who would not be under similar circumstances? His five months have been so full of wonderful happenings that he probably hardly realizes yet that he has not been dreaming, and possibly he half expects to wake up soon to find himself still the unknown worker making snowshoes and fiddling for diversion. The homecoming, too, was not a merely perfunctory affair, but a fitting climax to nearly half a year's travel in numerous states. For though Norway, Me., is a quiet neighborhood, and its local celebrations have traditionally been simple, the celebration arranged on this occasion as a welcome to its two honored townfolk exceeded anything that it had ever known before.

And there is a lesson in all this. Not that it matters in reality that an obscure old man has been suddenly transported from his accustomed environment and surrounded with luxuries that he scarcely knew existed. That in itself may indeed be of doubtful value to either himself or his immediate kin. But the same people which took Melville to its heart and made much of him has its arms ever open for merit in any direction. The democratic sense of the United States responded in a way to touch the imagination in this instance. In the case of Calvin Coolidge it responded in another but in just as heartening a manner. The people of America like to see someone born of lowly parents rise to high estate. The appeal is based upon the ability to do something better than anyone else. Whether in statesmanship or the humble field of fiddling, merit is given a chance to reap its rightful reward.

Editorial Notes

It is said that the footprints of an animal with eight legs and sixteen toes have been discovered in the strata of rocks in the Grand Canyon, Arizona, and considerable surprise has been expressed at the possibility of the existence of such an octopod even in the days of the extremely remote past. While the find is said to "challenge credulity," it is apparently vouched for by representatives of the Department of the Interior, co-operating with the curator of vertebrate paleontology, United States National Museum. But why should it arouse comment or astonishment, for is there not today the centipede? And speaking of centipedes, maybe some have never heard of the following chapter in this insect's history:

The centipede was happy quite
Until the load for fun
Said, "Which leg follows after which?"
This stirred him up to such a pitch,
He lay distracted in a ditch,
Considering how to run.

Perhaps the inside story of the final extinction of the eight-legged creature above mentioned would also contain the report of some such incident.

When Webster and the public disagree, who shall decide? That was the question which some might have asked at the gathering at the Twentieth Century Club, in Boston, the other night, when sixteen selected and yet common words, put as an intelligence test before those present, disclosed there was nothing like unanimity regarding their correct pronunciation. Moreover, Prof. John L. Lowes of the English department at Harvard agreed with the public sometimes and with Webster at others. "Tomato" was one interesting word concerning which there was so much difference of opinion that it was put to a test vote. Of those taking part, it is reported, twenty-six favored tomato with a short "a," while twenty-one favored it with a long "a." The other words included, "Aaron," "ally," "automobile," "cordial," "escapade," "halibut," "indisputable" and "squalor."

On the Night That Peking Was Bombarded

They danced last night at the Grand Hotel de Pekin, as they do every night. But the music of the French jazz artists had an unwelcome tone, as if a deep-pitched and muffled drum were hidden behind the grand piano. It was the sullen boom of cannon firing. Chang Tso-lin's advance artillery had reached Huangtun in the "big push" against Peking, and was tearing up the trenches there of the capital's Kuominchun defenders. A night attack had opened.

The dancing did not stop when that first "boom-m!" was heard. Perhaps an occasional step may have been missed by some young Chinese student, just home from America and arrayed in a new dinner suit whose trousers bag like a skirt. And perhaps a few at the surrounding tables may have given a quick gasp as they heard the sounds.

But the dancing went on. A spade-bearded diplomatist—an Austrian, maybe, or a Rumanian—shrugged a shoulder by way of assurance to his fair partner. Young secretaries of legation smiled knowing smiles which might, without words, intimate to their companions—sometimes young Chinese girls—that, after all, they knew! Had they not their dispatches from agents at Tientsin? But come, the music calls!

There were exclamations in French, in German, in Italian, in Portuguese, as well as in English—New York and London varieties—for the hotel ballroom is nightly filled with an assemblage most cosmopolitan. But the dancing went on.

I tried desperately to shove Byron out of the picture, where he seems to belong nowadays. But he wouldn't go. He kept running through my head to the rhythm of the dance measures:

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;
A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell;
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell!

It was, indeed, "the cannon's opening roar," but there was no "hurry to and fro," nor was there any "mounting in hot haste."

Instead, some of the guests took elevators and went on to the roof—the highest in Peking, all of six floors up. And from that vantage point, because the night was dark and because there is no "gray white way" in Kublai Khan's city to obstruct the far view, they were enabled to see a battle in progress. It would make any dancing party a success.

Over a sweep of perhaps two miles, at a distance that seemed less than the eleven miles it is accredited to be, they could see short, sharp tongues of flame darting out from the mouths of unseen artillery pieces. They were like sudden spurts of flame from a distant grass fire. And

after the darting flames—a perceptible "after"—the concussing sound, dull, muffled by distance, menacing.

The spectators were silent. They missed a few dances. But the jazz still pulsated below, and up on the roof the night was a bit chill, despite the fact of spring.

As the night went on, the firing continued. There was hardly a consecutive full minute without the booming noise and the fire flashes from some part of the two-mile barrage. Dancers returned to watch again.

Directly below, on the broad road by the Legation Quarter wall, the sights of normal nocturnal Peking were reassuringly visible. A fareless riksha pulled slowly along, his shafts up, whistling. Motors were parked, awaiting their owners at the dance. Soldiers strolled slowly up and down in midroad, a few of the thousands who keep order in the ancient capital, their bayonets, always fixed, flashing in the light of a passing motorcar.

Food sellers stood beside their little shops—flat-topped carts like those of curb merchants in New York's East Side. A door porter at the hotel's entrance kept order among quarrelling riksha men—and did so in the genial fashion they have in China, with a long-lashed whip. At the gate to the Legation Quarter, just opposite, foreign guards watched from the battlements, martial silhouettes against the lights behind.

Yes, the night outlook was normal—all save the flashes of those distant guns. The night sounds were normal—all save the menacing boom.

And today?

This morning, as I lay long abed in Sabbath ease, I listened to the noise made by one of those curious orchestras which Chinese bring into their homes on occasions of mourning. The players were in a compound just beyond the walls of my own. A thin-bodied drum, a hautboy, a Manchou lute, a bell and cymbals. Weird, monotonous music they gave forth. Birds, swinging precariously on willow boughs, were startled into silence.

From outside came the daytime noises of Peking. Street peddlers, passing by, shouted their age-old calls, disregardful of the funeral music. I heard the voices of children at play, some of them singing lovely little songs whose melodies I wish I could remember.

But even now, the distant boom of the guns is still audible, and as I emerge from my garden bedroom I hear the swift putter-putter of an airplane. For the first time in a week our morning air-raider has come again to drop his bombs of terror upon the frightened people of Peking. There is a note of incredulity about it. The loud lamentation in the neighboring compound, the voices of playing children, the cries of placid street merchants, the bell of a near-by temple—and there, overhead, the drumming of an aerial motor, the crashing of exploding bombs and, in the distance, the constant, regular booming of bombarding guns.

In the interval one is blindingly conscious of a brilliant springtime sun. Two magpies parade pompously across the garden.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

The best that can be recorded in regard to the sorry business of the strike, is that the British determination to make the most of a bad situation was unchanged throughout the entire week or more. Whatever may have happened elsewhere, the average Londoner retained his sang-froid and went upon his business, handicapped though he may have been, with a freedom from agitation, a composure and coolness that recalled some of the dark days of the war. His disposition plainly was to "carry on," as well as to blunder through, and so in this crisis the plain citizen's morale remained unimpaired. He got to his shop office as best he could—on shanks' mare, pushcycles, or roller skates, if motorcars or buses were not handy—and "kept on smiling." Some pedestrians who had miles to walk from home to business had placards on their hats with printed letters reading: "Piccadilly, please!" or "Let me off at Oxford Circus," and seldom were these ingenious advertisers denied a lift by more fortunate motor owners speeding cityward.

The chimney sweeps in London had their annual celebration of May Day on the first of the month. According to a legend connected with this fair, a mother, searching for her kidnapped boy many years ago, recognized him at the sweeps' May Day in West London. Boys in those days had to climb up chimneys to clean them, and the abuse was not stopped until comparatively recent times. Overjoyed at finding her boy, the happy mother provided money for a yearly feast of sweets, and the old custom is maintained to this day. At this year's celebration there were present representatives of the Rowles family, who have been sweeps in an unbroken line for more than 200 years and still follow the business at Sunbury-on-Thames, Isleworth, Hounslow, and Finchley.

A theological foot race is in prospect as a result of unexpected running prowess displayed by the new Bishop of Southwell, the Rt. Rev. B. O. F. Heywood. Soon after his elevation to the bishopric, the bishop found himself at a railroad station with exactly ten minutes to make a connection at another station a mile away. No cab being available, the bishop, bag in one hand and umbrella in the other, sprinted and caught his train with a minute to spare. Now he has challenged the archdeacons of his diocese to a race. It is reported that the Archdeacon of Newark wants to accept, but his wife won't let him. The Archdeacon of Nottingham has accepted, provided he is allowed to make a collection of diocesan funds on his way. The Archdeacon of Derby has remained silent so far, but his friends expect him to prove the dark horse of the race.

The Mansion House is the official home of the Lord Mayor of London. There is some talk of its being rebuilt, the present rather dull and ugly building being now nearly 200 years old, as it dates from 1739. Its interior decoration is massive and ornate, and costs a large sum yearly to keep clean looking and in repair. Accommodation that was ample in its early days is now totally inadequate, and although only used by each Lord Mayor for a year, for most of them the change from their private residence must be hard to endure. As so much is going on in the building line in the City, it would seem that an up-to-date Mansion House, properly equipped with banqueting halls, committee rooms, board rooms, lifts, and comfortable dwelling quarters above for London's chief magistrate, is not asking anything out of reason.

"Bobbed-hair bobbies" is the name given to the policemen of London, following the discovery that the lure of the shingled head has proved so irresistible that more than half of the women on London's police force are patrolling their beats in abbreviated locks. "There is no official ruling as to the length of a policeman's hair, and probably more than half of the policemen in London wear their hair short," says an official of the Women's Auxiliary Service. It is also announced that the first bobbed May Queen was crowned at Knutsford, in Cheshire, on May Day. The May Day committee had great difficulty in finding a girl with long hair, and finally gave up the search. Of the eight aspirants for the honor of May Queen, only one had what has hitherto been considered the queen's chief qualification.

At Woodford Green, in Essex, not very far from London, there has existed from time immemorial an old type country smithy. After fighting against the gradual onslaught of the motor for the last twenty-five years this old smithy has now been closed. It will doubtless soon be pulled down for the ground to be built over. Originally it stood on the Green midway between the eastern and western bound-

aries. Then encroachments began. A row of houses sprang up first, and then a row of shops, so that the little smithy was almost shut in and horses were being shod between the pavement of the roadway and the forge. This might have gone on if it had not been for a dearth of horses requiring shoeing. A garage came into business near by, and now the old forge has gone out of business.

This week's sayings: The cultured American is the only remaining defender of pure English speech.—*Paul Sydney*. Just as duelling was stopped by public opinion, so, when we are really resolved to stop war, war will cease.—*Lord Cecil*. It has always been recognized as one of the great advantages of indirect taxation that it is open to the taxpayer to say whether he will contribute to the state or refrain from that particular form of indulgence.—*Ronald M'Neill*.

In spite of its limitations, this old country is the freest country in the world, and in spite of its faults, it is the sweetest country in the world.—*Sir R. Horne*. I shall pick up the bits. I shall start again.—*Stanley Baldwin*. No worker can be happy unless his work is growing and he is growing with it.—*Bishop of Liverpool, the Rt. Rev. A. A. David*.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Those "Insuperable" Bars to Disarmament

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Calmly contemplating the stupendous burden piled by the late war on a "suffering sad humanity," one is led to hope that the coming disarmament conference may find some safe and sane specific for war's insanity. The burden referred to includes the increase of national debts the world over from \$40,000,000,000 to \$400,000,000,000.

Confronted with this and kindred problems, the militarists gravely shake their heads and aver that "what has been shall be," that "you cannot change human nature," that race hatred, diversity of language, and so forth, make war inevitable.

That a human nature can have even its pugnacity regulated let the abolition of duelling witness!

That diversity of language need not compel war is easily proved by reference to the neutrality in the last war of the tri-lingual Swiss Republic, with its French, German or Italian-speaking citizens.

That ancient race hatred may be wholly overcome, our neighbor Canada furnishes a conclusive example. England and France were actually at war 277 years between A.D. 1171 and 1815. A well-known quatrain describes the reason:

For centuries two neighbors fought,
John Bull and Johnny Crapaud,
Just because the Frenchman would
Call his hat a "chapeau."

Today in Quebec or Montreal one can enter a store and ask for "hat" or "chapeau," as he feels disposed. No one takes any offense, and the price is just the same. For at least two centuries Englishmen and Frenchmen have jointly occupied and governed Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Sir John Macdonald may be rivals, or in turn serve as Premiers of Parliament, wholly without popular clamor or hint of racial war; for side by side live descendants of John Bull and Johnny Crapaud in entire harmony and perfect peace.

Seeking politicians and war profiteers are the real irreconcilables and opponents of disarmament. E. B. Pacific Grove, Calif.

The Consumption of Liquor in Switzerland

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding the assertion made by some wets in the United States that the sale of light wines and beer would stop, or at least diminish, the consumption of liquor, may I state that in Switzerland, where wines and beers, light and otherwise, are freely sold at present, stills are busily at work, peasants in many cases distilling their own fruit. Indeed, the consumption of liquor per head stands at a figure which I as a Swiss hesitate in naming, having gone up again appreciably since 1912.

Earnest efforts are now being made to remedy what seems to be an appalling situation, but it would be hard to convince Swiss people that the sale of wine and beer helps to check the flow of liquor. L. C. Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

Legalizing the Color Zones

term of years prescribed, be sold to persons of a particular race or color. The controversy arose, in this instance, when one so pledged undertook to convey by deed a dwelling to a person alleged to be of Negro blood. Both the owner and the prospective purchaser were made defendants, and they joined, after an adverse decision in the District Supreme Court in Wash-

A League of Friendship